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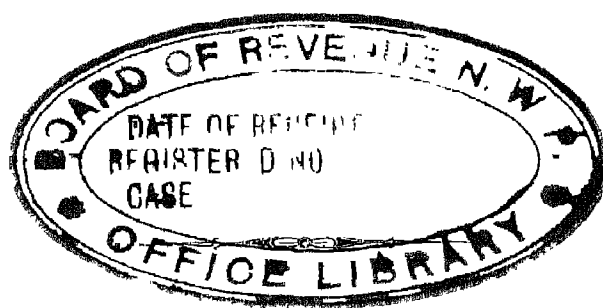
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1907-1908.



BOMBAY

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PART I.

S U M M A R Y.

1. Except for the retirement of Lord Lamington and the appointment of Sir George Clarke to the Government of this Presidency, the year 1907-1908 was distinguished by no very striking events. It owes its chief importance politically to a remarkable accentuation of the seditious tendencies which have arisen among certain classes of the community from mischievous theories and perverted aspirations. But though the leaven of "unrest" was working in Bombay, as in the rest of India, and though signs were not wanting of the necessity for strong measures to avert trouble in the future, there was not, within the period covered by this report, any serious disturbance of the public peace. Administratively the year was noteworthy for a number of measures of reorganization, particularly in the Police, A'bkári and Registration Departments; but still more for the promise of wider and more fundamental reform contained in the Government of India's scheme of Advisory Councils and in the appointment of the Decentralization Commission. General review.

The outstanding features of the season were an abnormal concentration of the monsoon rainfall, resulting in serious damage to the kharif crops throughout the greater part of the Presidency; a partial or total failure of the rabi rains almost everywhere; and a very poor inundation in Sind. In the Presidency, except in the Konkan and parts of the Karnatic, the outturn of the principal food-grains was seldom much above and frequently much below half that of a normal year. There was a contraction of 7 lakhs of acres in the area under cultivation, and conditions would have been still worse had not the good supply of water in the canals and tanks permitted a large extension of the irrigated area. In Sind the harvests were uniformly mediocre, and the area cropped diminished by no less than 16 per cent.—a fact which demonstrates the vital importance of the engineering projects now in course of preparation for raising the water of a poor inundation the few feet necessary to supply the canals. Prospects were for a time so gloomy that there appeared to be a danger of actual famine in the worst affected tracts of Gujarát and the Deccan and in some of the Native States. Happily, however, the position proved to be less serious than was anticipated. Liberal remissions and suspensions of land revenue left all but the poorest agriculturists with enough for present needs. The extraordinarily high prices of food-grains, while they bore hardly on the non-agriculturist, were a source of profit to all who had produce for disposal. Those who had no other resource found the means of relief ready to hand in the brisk demand for labour. In the mills and factories of the industrial centres, in mines and quarries, on Government and railway works, or in the fields, there was ample employment at wages which equalled or even exceeded the high standard reached last year. Thus, except in one locality, the east of the Panch Maháls, there was no necessity to undertake relief measures, and the general conditions prevailing were far removed from those characteristic of famine. There was no marked movement of the population beyond the usual seasonal emigration to the labour centres.

There was no sign, except in some of the Native States in Gujārat, of the increase in crime which is the usual concomitant of scarcity. In spite of very heavy mortality from plague, there was a decided fall in the death-rate; and a general improvement in the public health is indicated by the decreased mortality from all other principal diseases and the diminished population of the hospitals. For the remarkable increase in the consumption of liquor and drugs and in expenditure on luxuries indicated by the Excise and Trade returns there was a special reason; the approach of a Sinhvast year entailed an extraordinary number of marriages, and, good season or bad, money is always forthcoming for a marriage ceremony. Still it is safe to assume that the lavish expenditure on festivities denoted at least a general freedom from the pressure of severe poverty. On the whole it may be said that, while the improvement noticeable last year in the condition of the cultivating classes met with a temporary check, there was no appreciable retrogression; and this, considering the character of the season, a very severe epidemic of plague, and the general prevalence of cattle-disease in the Presidency, was as satisfactory a result as could have been hoped for.

If the year was inauspicious from the cultivator's point of view, commercially it was characterised by phenomenal prosperity both in the Presidency and Sind. The foreign trade of Bombay showed a further very substantial improvement, imports forging ahead by $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores and exports by over 3 crores in spite of the famine prevailing in the United Provinces, while the foreign trade of Karāchi showed an advance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ crores on the record figures of 1906-1907. The expansion was shared by all the principal constituents of the import trade; and though part of the increase was due to high prices, the very fact that the rise in prices has not been able to restrict the volume of trade attests the healthy and prosperous condition of the country. The heavy imports of Raw Materials, Machinery and Railway Plant, Chemicals and Oils are a striking indication of industrial progress, while the large increases in articles of luxury and comfort point as clearly to general economic improvement. It is also noteworthy that the re-exports of foreign goods, which had been latterly checked by the opening of direct communication between Europe and Eastern countries, have been steadily gaining ground, and the volume of this year, for Bombay, was the largest of the quinquennial period. The coasting trade of the Presidency improved in value by $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores; the land trade by over 7 crores; and the coasting and land trade of Sind showed less marked but still considerable increases. From the industrial point of view the principal feature of the year was a further large increase in the number of cotton mills and factories, especially in Ahmedabad. There was an extraordinary advance of nearly 20 million pounds in the production of woven goods, and though the total output of yarn fell heavily owing to the reduced demand for export to China there was an increase of over 7 million pounds in the spinning of the higher counts. Large shipments of Indian yarns found their way to European markets and now that certain local mills have established a reputation for good delivery there is every prospect of an extensive trade being established with Europe.

The financial position was, naturally, largely affected by the circumstances indicated above. There was a large falling off in the receipts of land revenue as the result of the bad agricultural season, and a large advance in the customs receipts as the result of commercial prosperity. Other outstanding features were the notable expansion of the Excise and Opium revenue and the contraction of the salt revenue by 42 lakhs owing to the reduction of duty. The gross revenue showed a small increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Education, particularly Primary Education, continued to make satisfactory progress, as is shown by a general increase in the number of public institutions and an appreciable improvement in the average attendance. The expenditure was 7 lakhs more than last year.

2. The office of Governor and President in Council was held by the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., till the 27th of July 1907; by the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., from the 27th of July till the 18th of October 1907; and thereafter by His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. On the succession of the Honourable Mr. Muir Mackenzie to the Government of Bombay, the Honourable Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., was appointed to be a temporary Member of Council. The vacancy caused by the appointment of the Honourable Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., on the Royal Commission on Decentralization, was filled by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be a temporary Member of Council on the 11th of November 1907.

Personnel of the Administration.

3. His Excellency Lord Lamington left Bombay by the R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" on the 2nd April 1907, and after visiting Perim on the 8th arrived at Mokhalla on the 10th. His Excellency was received by His Highness the Sultan and witnessed a parade of native troops. On the 12th His Excellency arrived at Socotra, and received an official visit from His Highness the Sultan. He left Socotra on the following day, and after visiting Shugra, arrived at Aden on the 16th, and received an address of welcome from the citizens. On the 17th His Excellency visited Shaikh Othman *en route* to Lahej, where he stayed as the guest of His Highness the Sultan, returning to Aden on the 18th. On the 19th the Hospital and other public institutions in Aden were visited. His Excellency arrived in Bombay on the 25th and proceeded to Maháleshwar the same day. Leaving Maháleshwar on the 3rd June Lord Lamington arrived at Jalgaon on the 4th, and was presented with an address by the municipality, after which he visited the Anglo-Vernacular School and laid the foundation stone of the new Lamington Town Hall and Native General Library. The mills, the Mehrun Tank, and the Revenue Offices and Police Lines were also inspected. In the evening His Excellency proceeded to Bhusával, where he received a municipal address and inspected the Railway Workshops, leaving at night for Hatmur Camp which was reached on the 5th. After visiting Ellora and Daulatabad on the 10th and 11th His Excellency returned to Poona on the 12th. On the 18th July His Excellency visited Bombay, returning to Ganeshkhind the next morning. On the 27th after relinquishing the office of Governor, Lord Lamington took his departure for England. The Acting Governor, the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, C.S.I., I.C.S., returned to Ganeshkhind the same afternoon. His Excellency visited Bombay on the 1st August, returning the next day. On the 18th His Excellency left for Bijápur, and thence on the 20th for Sholápur, where he was presented with a municipal address and opened the Victoria Market, returning to Poona next day. On the 5th October the Acting Governor left for Sátára, and after receiving a municipal address proceeded on the 7th to Maháleshwar. His Excellency proceeded to Bombay on the 16th October and handed over charge of the office of Governor to His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., on the 18th October. Sir George left Bombay on the 25th for Maháleshwar, where he remained till the 13th November and returned to Bombay on the 16th after a stay of two days at Ganeshkhind. On the 23rd January 1908 His Excellency proceeded to Champaner, and thence on the 24th to Godhra, where he was presented with a municipal address and received

His Excellency the Governor's movements.

visits from the Ruling Chiefs of the Rewa Kántha Agency, afterwards attending a Garden Party at which the Chiefs and Thakors of the Agency were present. On the 27th His Excellency visited various institutions in the town and opened the Talukdári School. His Excellency left Godhra on the 28th for Ahmedabad via Kaira. On his arrival he was presented with a municipal address at the Railway Station. On the 29th the foundation stone of the Ranchhodlal Chhotalar Technical School was laid, and on the 30th visits were paid to the mills and other places of interest. His Excellency left Ahmedabad on the 31st and was the guest of His Highness the Gaekwár of Baroda till the 3rd February, when he returned to Bombay. On the 19th March Sir George Clarke left for Kolhápúr. Ceremonial visits were exchanged on the 20th, and on the 21st His Excellency unveiled the statue bust of Her Majesty the late Queen Empress, and attended the marriage ceremony of the daughter of His Highness the Máharajah. Dájipur was visited on the 22nd and Panhala on the 23rd. On the 24th March His Excellency returned to Bombay.

Plague.

4. Plague was prevalent during the year ending 31st May 1908 to a greater extent than in the preceding year, the figures being:—

		Cases.	Deaths.
1907-1908	...	156,260	113,053
1906-1907	...	139,691	99,301.

The month of June was the month of lowest mortality, the number of cases and deaths reported being 2,403 and 1,763 respectively. The figures rose during—

		Cases.	Deaths.
July	...	5,372	3,601
August	...	14,744	10,090
September	...	36,121	25,017
October	...	42,316	30,850

An improvement was noticeable during November (cases 19,731 deaths 14,693) and it continued during December (cases 7,215 deaths 5,395) and January (cases 5,268 deaths 3,776). The figures again rose in February (cases 6,320 deaths 4,576) and March (cases 7,980 deaths 6,124). In the following two months plague declined as usual, viz. in April (cases 6,250 deaths 5,034) and in May (cases 2,540 deaths 2,129).

In Bombay City the disease was prevalent throughout the year, but was at its worst during March (cases 1,660 deaths 1,472), April (cases 2,064 deaths 1,839) and May (cases 1,075 deaths 962). In Karachi also plague was prevalent throughout the year becoming epidemic from March to May. There were 2,715 cases and 2,540 deaths compared with 2,737 cases and 2,525 deaths in the preceding year.

Aden remained free from plague during the year.

The districts and agencies most severely affected were Ahmedabad, Kaira, Gátára, Belgaum, Káthiáwár and Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country States. Plague occurred to a less extent in every other district and Political Agency except Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Párkar, Khairpur and Janjira which remained almost free from the disease.

The incidence of the disease among Europeans was as follows:—

“In Bombay City 4 cases 3 deaths during the year under report against 12 cases 5 deaths in the previous year. In the mofussil 4 cases 1 death against 23 cases 11 deaths in the preceding year.”

During the year, the medical inspection under the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations in the case of vessels bound for foreign ports continued on the same lines as in the preceding year, but the inspection was abolished in respect of vessels leaving Bombay for coast ports in the Bombay Presidency.

On the lines of the successful operations carried out in Bombay City, experimental campaigns against rats were ordered to be undertaken in the plague infected centres of Poona, Belgaum, Sátára and Ahmedabad. Measures for the prevention of the access of rats on board the vessels bound for foreign ports and for their destruction continued in the ports of Bombay and Karáchi.

The Collectors were asked to consider, in consultation with the municipalities in the case of municipal areas, the question of arrangements for facilitating evacuation in seriously affected areas and Government promised to consider requests for assistance in this connection. An advance of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of health camp huts was granted to the Poona City Municipality, who were permitted to charge any rent they found to be suitable for the occupation of the huts, it being understood that they would repay Government so far as the receipts admitted. Grants were also placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Sátára, Belgaum, Bijápur and East Khándesh for the purpose of facilitating and encouraging evacuation. Partial evacuation was resorted to in Bombay and Karáchi and in the infected areas in the following districts :—

Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, West Khándesh, Poona, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánara.

Government gave all reasonable support and encouragement to inoculation. A special staff of inoculators, including a lady inoculator, was placed under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, and Government were prepared to add freely to the staff whenever the service of additional inoculators would be utilized. In order to popularize this measure, a scheme of granting money rewards to low paid Government servants was continued with a view to offer inducement to the inoculation of their wives and children. A brief pamphlet on the results of inoculation was drawn up, translated into the vernaculars, and freely distributed. For the purpose of facilitating inoculation in the mofussil instructions were issued by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay with a view to the training of Hospital Assistants for inoculation work. A grant of Rs. 10,140 was placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General for supplying dispensaries with inoculation outfit. Grants were placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Belgaum, Sátára, East Khándesh and Bijápur districts for encouraging inoculation in their districts.

In connection with the outbreaks of plague at Panchgani and Mahábleshtar during the year, Government offered the following inducements to the people to undergo antiplague inoculation :—

“Payment to all persons submitting to inoculation of a sum of annas 4 per diem for two days to cover the cost of food during this period of inoculation.

“Payment to the accredited heir of any inoculated person, whose maximum income does not exceed Rs. 15 per mensem, of a sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) if the deceased be the working head of a family and Rs. 30 in any other case, provided death be certified to be due to plague and occur within one year from the date of inoculation.”

The Collectors of Sátára and Kaira were asked to apply the insurance scheme referred to above to selected villages in their districts.

The Editors of Native Papers in the Bombay City and Presidency Proper, the Chief Medical Officers of Native States and the Members of the Millowners' Association were invited by His Excellency the Governor to the Parel Laboratory with a view to acquaint them with the process of manufacturing anti-plague serum and with the experience hitherto gained with regard to the effects of inoculation. The number of inoculations performed during the year ending the 30th June 1908 was as follows:—

	Number of Inoculations.			
Bombay City	6,327
Karáchi District	2,821
Lárhána District	2
Ahmedabad District	1,702
Kaira District	873
Panch Maháls District	121
Broach District	547
Thána District	2
Násik District	215
East Khándesh District	55
Poona District	15,298
Sátára District	6,477
Ratnágiri District	16
Belgaum District	110
Bijápur District	503
Mahi Kántha Agency	137
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States	4,370
Total				39,576

The number of inoculations performed during the preceding year was 30,051.

Grants were placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Sátára and Kaira for carrying on experiments for the demonstration separately of the value of inoculation, evacuation and rat-killing measures in certain selected villages of their districts. Special Medical Officers were appointed in the Belgaum, Surat, Thána and Sátára Districts with a view to localize the permanent centres of plague in those districts and to adopt special measures to limit infection.

Messages of sympathy were received from His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy expressing deep sympathy for the sufferings of the Indian subjects from the ravages of plague, and the Collectors were requested to have the translations thereof widely distributed, posted in village chavdis and read out to the people in their districts. A proclamation explaining the best measures (*viz.* evacuation, rat-destruction and inoculation) for diminishing the disastrous mortality and suffering caused by plague was translated into the vernacular, and the Collectors were asked to give it the widest publicity in all towns and villages of plague affected districts by posting it at chavdis and by reading it with beat of drum.

The following letter from His Excellency the Governor was addressed to the Editors of Native Papers:—

“His Majesty the King has recently expressed his deep sympathy for the sufferings of his Indian subjects from the ravages of the plague. In England all hearts are touched by the terrible mortality which is bringing sorrow to numberless households and is tending to check the progress of this great country.

More than 7,000 deaths occurred in the Presidency last week, and there is reason to fear that this appalling loss will increase in the months that lie before us.

It is certain that this loss is preventible. It is possible to save tens of thousands of lives; but no measures that Government can take will suffice without the co-operation of the people themselves.

A heavy weight of responsibility thus rests upon all who direct the newspapers which circulate amongst the masses. Their influence, if employed in telling the truth to the people, can be the means of saving many lives and of preventing widespread suffering.

I ask you to give me your confidence and to trust the conclusions to which I have been led after studying the plague question in England and since my arrival in India.

There can be no doubt that improved sanitation will tend to mitigate this scourge. It has proved effective in Europe where the plague is now unable to take root; but it requires long years and it cannot help us in our present emergency.

There remain three measures in regard to which I have arrived at the following definite conclusions:—

(1) Evacuation is useful in some cases, and the more wealthy classes escape danger because it is easy for them to move from infected areas. They are able to take care of themselves and our duty lies towards the poor. For them evacuation may entail inconvenience, pecuniary loss, or actual suffering especially in cold or wet weather. In cases where evacuation may be useful, Government will help the people to provide shelter. In the case of large cities, evacuation may be quite impracticable, and we cannot look to this measure to free the Presidency from plague.

(2) Rat-destruction if it could be completely carried out would certainly stop the spread of the disease; but the Government is powerless to do the work without interfering with the homes of the people. The success of this method depends upon the people themselves and if they are unwilling to destroy rats we must respect their feelings.

(3) Inoculation has been tried in many parts of India and in Australia. It has already saved thousands of lives. I have seen the manufacture of the fluid which is now so carefully conducted that contamination seems impossible. If applied before the individual has become infected, it is the greatest safeguard known to science, and the protection lasts through the plague season. Many people have been inoculated several times without any bad effects, and except a little brief discomfort not greater than may be caused by vaccination, there is nothing to fear. If all the people in infected areas would be inoculated, the plague would quickly disappear throughout the Presidency. If the people will consent to it, the terrible loss of life which lies before us would be prevented. Of all possible measures, inoculation is the easiest to carry out and the most certain and the quickest in results.

I appeal to you to spread this knowledge among the people and to co-operate with me in an earnest effort to save them from suffering and death. The urgency is great, and the influence of the Press cannot be used for a nobler object."

His Excellency the Governor also received at Government House, Mahá-
 bleshwar, certain gentlemen of the Sátára District, who assisted in the plague
 operations in that district during last winter, thanked them for the work
 they had done, and presented them with tokens of honour. His Excellency
 also explained to them that Government were doing all they could to persuade
 the people to adopt preventive measures but that compulsion would never be
 resorted to.

Native States.

5. From the political point of view the year was principally remarkable
 for its heavy death-roll, which includes the Thákor Sáheb of Limbdi, the Thákor
 of Chuda, the Thákor of Mália, and the Tálukdárs of Sháhpur and Kotharia,
 all in Káthiáwár; the Maharáni of Idar and the Thákors of Khadal, Amliyáfa
 and Vadagam in the Mahi Kántha Agency; the Chief of Bária in the Rewa
 Kántha Agency; the Chief of Kurundwád (Senior); and the wife of the
 Chief of Jamkhandi. An accident to the Nawáb of Rádhapur, which brought
 on paralysis, necessitated a visit to England. His Highness the Jám of
 Nawánagar and His Highness the Nawáb of Janjira also paid visits to England.
 The marriage of the daughter of the Maharájá of Kolhápur to the Rájáh of
 Dewas was attended by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

In the Native States almost everything depends upon the season. Only
 Káthiáwár, Cutch, Cambay and Janjira have any considerable trade, and
 industries are insignificant or non-existent. This year the rainfall, though
 generally sufficient in quantity, was untimely and ill-distributed. Either mon-
 soon or winter crops suffered practically everywhere, and though there was no
 distress which called for exceptional measures of relief, the process of recupera-
 tion after the lean years was in some degree retarded. The effect of unfavour-
 able conditions is apparent in reduced recoveries on account of Government
 loans in Káthiáwár and in the diminished revenues of the Pálanpur and Rewa
 Kántha States and the Sátára Jágirs. On the whole, however, the ground
 gained last year was well maintained and the majority of the States can point
 even to expanded revenues and an improved financial position. There was rather
 less outlay on public works, but expenditure on medical relief and education
 continued to increase. In a few cases, as in some of the Káthiáwár States and
 Janjira, the increased cost of education was in contrast to a falling off in
 the number of scholars. Speaking generally, however, the rise in expenditure
 was commensurate with a satisfactory increase both in the number of schools
 and in the attendance. The vital statistics show an almost universal rise in
 the birth-rate, which seems to indicate an improvement in public health and
 general welfare, though, as usual, defective registration robs the figures of
 much of their value. That the death-rate in many cases shows an increase
 also was almost entirely the effect of plague, which was more widespread and
 more fatal than last year. Kolhápur returns a death-rate as high as 53 *per*
mille. The crime returns disclose no remarkable variation. Considering the
 character of the season, the slight increase in petty crime noticeable in the
 Cujarát States was only to be expected. A riot at Ahwa in the Dángs, engi-
 neered by a son of one of the Rájáhs, was the only serious disturbance of
 the public peace. Except in the case of Cutch, where an increase in the
 value of the exports did not compensate for a rather heavy decline in the
 import trade, the States on the sea-board shared fully in the general expansion
 of commerce. The improvement was particularly marked in Káthiáwár, whose
 sea-borne trade increased in value by over a crore. The establishment of the
 first Spinning and Weaving Mill in Cambay is a gratifying sign of the opening
 up of new avenues of activity.

6. Out of 13 survey field parties at work during the year 6 were employed in the Northern Division, 1 each in the Central and Southern Divisions, 2 in the Southern Marátha States, and 3 in Sind. Good progress continued to be made with the measurement and classification of Tálukdári Estates in Ahmedabad. A commencement was also made in the Panch Maháls. Seventeen inám villages were surveyed in the Central Division, and the town map of Sholápur was revised. The Sámglí State survey was completed. Other field work done included the breaking up of oversized survey numbers; the measurement of bhatta, alluvial and pardi lands, and of lands taken up for roads; and the determination of village boundaries. The various office establishments were employed as usual in the preparation of survey records and miscellaneous settlement and correction work. Revision settlement rates were introduced in the Hálol Mahál of the Northern Division and in 11 villages of the Central Division; and settlement proposals were submitted for 158 villages in all. Revised irrigational settlements were introduced into 6 tálukas in Sind.

Revenue
Survey and
Settlements

7. The usual classes were held for the training of Circle Inspectors and Village Accountants in survey work and 70 of the former and 1,181 of the latter passed the survey examination. In the case of Village Accountants these figures show a substantial improvement upon last year. In the Presidency the Record-of-Rights work was completed in 13 tálukas and 4 maháls, and newly commenced in 13 tálukas, while in Sind the Record was finally written up in 4, promulgated in 9 and in progress in 5 tálukas. Some progress was made with the experiment of measuring and demarcating subdivisions of survey numbers by the agency of survey-trained kulkarnis.

Land Records
Staff.

8. The net increase in occupied area amounted to 32,970 acres. Almost the whole of this was contributed by the East and West Khándesh Districts of the Central Division, where the apparent increase is largely due to the fact that extensive areas of culturable waste lands in the Satpuras were not included in last year's returns owing to a dispute as to their apportionment between different tálukas. The increases in the Northern and Southern Divisions are very slight. Sind shows a decrease of 6,000 acres owing to the low inundation.

Occupied area.

9. There were 134 minors' estates under the management of Collectors. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer had 491 estates under his charge. The unfavourable season last year was followed by a worse this year and only 45 per cent. of the total revenue was realised, while it was necessary to make liberal grants of takávi. In the case of 21 of the more hopelessly incumbered estates the balance of the Government loan debt was reduced owing to famine concessions sanctioned during the year. Further progress was made with the debt settlement of minors' estates. In a majority of cases the original liabilities have been substantially reduced. The difficulties in the way of the new system of leasing estates to outsiders are being surmounted, and 11 estates were so leased during the year.

Wards and
other Estates
under the
management of
Government.

10. Three Acts only were passed during the year, the first of which, the Bombay Tramways (Amendment) Act, was intended to legalize the use of wider tram cars and the increase of their speed owing to the use of electric traction, the second, the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Act, gave the Courts and Collectors, respectively, power to determine the real nature of monetary transactions to which agriculturists are parties and to set aside execution sales of land belonging to agriculturists on account of inadequacy of price; while the third, the City of Bombay Police Charges Act, gave legal sanction to certain financial re-arrangements between Government and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

Legislation

A Bill to amend the Government Occupants (Sind) Act was also introduced.

Police.

11. The total strength of the Police force of the Presidency, inclusive of the Police employed on Railways and in Sind, is slightly below that of last year, in spite of additional appointments to the superior grades under the reorganisation scheme. The conduct of the force, measured by the number of punishments, shows some improvement. On the other hand, the standard of education, low as it is, is practically stationary. The shooting of the Armed Police, as a whole, is steadily improving, but cannot yet be described as satisfactory. It is regrettable that those measures of reform in respect of the conditions of service in the lower ranks which in accordance with the recommendation of the Police Commission have already been introduced at considerable expense have not, in their present form, tended to an increase in efficiency among the rank and file. The general deterioration suggested by the year's returns, as well as the increasing number of resignations, and the difficulty everywhere experienced in obtaining suitable recruits, are attributed to inadequate pay, the unpopularity of the increment system, and dissatisfaction on the part of the men with their prospects of advancement. Turning to the figures of crime, there was a noteworthy decrease in the number of offences, both real and reported, due partly to the favourable season, but partly also to more accurate registration, better supervision over bad characters, and increased activity generally under the preventive sections of the law. It is satisfactory that the number of excluded cases—complaints which turned out on investigation to be untrue or mistaken—still further declined. Unsatisfactory features in the year's statistics are an increase in the amount of property stolen and a smaller proportion of recoveries; an increase in the number of pending cases, in spite of the decline in cases for disposal; and a larger percentage of failures in the detection of true crime. It is however satisfactory to note that in respect of these statistics the Bombay City Police showed good results.

Vagrants.

12. There were 175 inmates in the male and 8 in the female workhouse. Employment was found for 37 of the former and 2 of the latter. The average cost was Rs. 319-1-3 for a male and Rs. 14-5-7 for a female.

Wild animals
and snakes.

13. The figures of mortality from wild animals and snakes among human beings show a slight increase over last year. The largest number of deaths from wild animals occurred in Násik (17) and Kánara (16), and in both districts man-eating panthers were largely responsible. Ratnágiri accounted for 21 per cent., and Hyderabad and Thána each for 10 per cent., of the deaths from snake-bite. The number of cattle killed decreased somewhat. Eighty per cent. of the casualties occurred in Sind and 74 per cent. were due to wolves. The amount paid in rewards was less than last year, but the number of wild animals killed rose from 744 to 821.

Criminal
Justice.

14. Though the number of offences reported and brought to trial is less, the number of persons involved is larger than last year. The variations, however, are not important enough to call for comment. There was an increase in crimes of petty violence reported, but as usual the ratio of convictions in such cases was exceedingly small, only 7 per cent. in cases of hurt, and 5 per cent. in cases of criminal intimidation. Serious offences, except theft, show a decrease on the whole. The number of murders fell from 274 to 252. Crime was most prevalent in the great cities—Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karáchi, and Poona heading the table of comparative criminality in the order given. Turning to the punishments inflicted, the percentage of nominal fines and short sentences of imprisonment is lower than last year. Fines of Rs. 10 and under still form, however, 92 per cent. of the total number. Whipping was resorted to less

frequently. In the majority of cases it was inflicted for theft, and in lieu of other punishment. In jury trials the verdict was not approved in 30 cases, or over 10 per cent.; and in cases tried with assessors the Judge differed from all the assessors in 182 cases, or 14 per cent.

15. The total jail population decreased by over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but in spite of this some of the jails were still considerably overcrowded. This was especially the case in Sind,—chiefly owing to the free use made of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code—and it was necessary to transfer a large number of prisoners to the Presidency proper. The number of juvenile offenders showed a very large decrease of 60 per cent. Prison offences decreased in proportion to the reduction in jail population, but there was an increase in the number of corporal punishments inflicted, mainly owing to the unruly conduct of the Sindhi prisoners at Ahmedabad. Full use continued to be made of the remission mark system, and even better results are expected from the simplified rules lately issued by the Government of India. There was a small decrease in the average cost of maintenance, due to easier rates for food-grains, but it is still far in excess of the figures for 1905 and previous years. The heavy decline in the profits of convict labour is more apparent than real, for large stocks of manufactured goods and raw materials remained on hand at the end of the year. The health of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory.

Prisons, civil and criminal.

16. The Civil Court returns once more illustrate the effect of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in restricting the number of original suits, while adding to the number of appeals. Money-lenders show a tendency to avoid application to the Courts, and the investigation into the history of transactions which it entails. On the other hand, there is a disposition to question the rulings of Subordinate Judges on the provisions of a new Act. In spite of a 5 per cent. decrease in the number of suits instituted, the aggregate value shows an increase of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs, the average value having risen from Rs. 267 to Rs. 321. The lengthy procedure involved by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act led to a further decrease in the number of cases decided. There was, however, a marked fall in the average duration of both contested and uncontested suits. The number of applications for execution of decrees has diminished by over 16 per cent. in the last two years, but the proportion of futile applications is as large as ever. This year again, in 66 per cent. of the cases, the creditor obtained no satisfaction at all.

Civil Justice.

17. In spite of the decline in the total number of applications for execution of decrees, there was a small increase in the number of decrees transferred to Collectors for disposal. The rate of disposal shows only a very slight improvement and can hardly be called satisfactory, though much of the delay has been caused by famine and scarcity. Creditors and debtors were everywhere, except in Sind, more ready to come to terms this year than last. The value of decrees settled by mutual agreement rose by 11 per cent. and the remissions given by creditors by 14 per cent. The prices realised by the sale are higher than those of last year in proportion to the assessment, in all parts of the Presidency except the Central Division.

Execution of the decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

18. The total number of registrations shows an increase of nearly five per cent., and is the highest figure reached so far. The increase is largely due to the extension to the Presidency proper of Act VI of 1904, making mortgage-deeds affecting property valued at less than Rs. 100 compulsorily registrable—since the number of optional registrations is still on the decrease. Sale-deeds continue to increase at the expense of mortgages, a fact attributed to the impression prevalent among money-lenders, that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act renders it unsafe to lend money on mortgages. The working

Registration under Act III of 1877.

of the Registration Department showed a surplus of over 3½ lakhs. The re-organisation scheme, which finally came into operation on the 1st November 1907, effects a much needed reform by raising the status of Sub-registrars and their clerks. Various proposals for popularising and simplifying registration, sanctioned during the year, were the outcome of a definite policy which aims at the co-ordination of the Land Record and the Registration Record, as a means to a complete register of title based on possession.

Registration
under Act XVII
of 1879.

19. The average number of registrations in the four districts in which the Village Registration system is in force is steadily rising. This is due to increases in the number of sale-deeds and mortgages, with and without possession. It is rather surprising that the number of leases has not increased in proportion to the increase in sale-deeds, but the Record of Rights makes it clear that, where written leases are used, there is a tendency to make the duration two years and more, in which case the documents are registered under Act III of 1877. The working of the system entails a heavy financial loss, and proposals have been mooted for abolishing Village Registration offices altogether, increasing the number of Sub-registry offices in their stead.

Joint Stock
Companies.

20. The year's operations were very successful. Sixty-nine Companies with a nominal capital of about 5½ crores were newly registered, the net increase in the number of companies at work being 14 per cent. Eighty-four per cent. of the new companies and 87 per cent. of the total number are classified under the two headings Trading, and Mills and Presses. Registration fees increased by 32 per cent.

Local Boards.

21. There was an improvement in the average number of meetings held by District Local Boards in the three divisions of the Presidency. The average attendance at meetings also improved in the Central and Southern Divisions, but decreased in the Northern Division and Sind. The season was not favourable and, except in the Southern Division, there were no arrear collections to swell the receipts. A slight net increase in the income of the Boards was mainly due to an enhanced Government contribution in Sind. Expenditure rose by over 15 per cent., three-fourths of the increased outlay being on Civil Works, including water-supply. There was also a further substantial increase in expenditure on Education. Nevertheless, the closing balances of all Boards were above the prescribed minimum and the aggregate closing balance rose by nearly a lakh and a half.

Bombay
Municipality.

22. The Municipality enjoyed another year of remarkable financial prosperity. The record income realised last year was exceeded by well over two lakhs, notwithstanding a reduction in the General and Water Taxes. It is true that there was a deficit on the year's working of nearly three lakhs; but, whereas the increased expenditure was mainly due to extraordinary and non-recurring items, the increase in receipts was very largely in stable sources of income, the result of the general expansion of the city and the rise in the rateable value of properties. The permanent increase in revenue is estimated to exceed the permanent increase in expenditure by no less than three lakhs. There was a substantial improvement in the public health. The total mortality was the lowest since 1897, the plague mortality the lowest since the disease appeared in the city. The plague epidemic was both shorter and less virulent than in the preceding year. There was a fall of over a thousand in the number of births registered, but both the low birth-rate and the excessively high rate of infant mortality are largely fallacious, owing to the frequent evasion of registration, and to the large number of pregnant women who leave the city when about to give birth to children. Thus one-sixth of the mortality under one year was

amongst children born out of Bombay. A staff of nurses is now employed to inquire into the condition of newly-born infants. A great improvement was effected in the public lighting of the city by the discontinuance of the practice of omitting to light lamps on moonlight nights. The extensive road-oiling experiments, and the renewal of the tram rails for electric traction are other points worthy of mention under the head of Public Works. The loss of property through fire, though much less serious than last year, was still abnormal. Half the cases were due to careless use of lights or inflammable material. A special staff was appointed during the year for an organised campaign against the traffic in contraband meat, and a large number of successful prosecutions resulted. The attendance in the Municipal schools was well maintained on the whole, in spite of plague, and the general progress of education continues to be fairly satisfactory.

23. The improved condition of the urban population, resulting from commercial and industrial activity, enabled the District Municipalities to regain a good deal of the ground lost last year. A substantial increase in the receipts from municipal rates and taxes, which is noticeable everywhere but in the Southern Division, was largely due to arrear collections; but also, partly, to the expansion of the trading centres, and, partly, to the fact that many municipalities are finding it necessary to enhance taxation in order to cope with the growing demands upon the revenue. Except in Sind, there was a general improvement in octroi receipts owing to the greater volume of trade. The increased funds available were devoted, in the Northern and Southern Divisions, mainly to sanitary and general improvements and education, and, in Sind, mainly to expenditure on loan account. A decrease of half a lākh in the expenditure in the Central Division was due to normal fluctuations and does not call for comment. The accounts of most municipalities in the Presidency were audited by the Accountant General's Department during the year. In three instances serious irregularities were detected. Though faction continued to hamper the transaction of public business in a considerable number of cases, the working of the larger municipalities at any rate can be described as generally satisfactory; and Government have recently decided to relax the existing official control over these bodies by increasing the number of elective members.

24. The activities of the Trust were again restricted to some extent by difficulties in the way of the acquisition of land. However, substantial progress was made in several of the projects in hand. In the "Sandhurst Road" scheme the portion between Chaupāti and Falkland Road is nearing completion, and there will shortly be communication as far as Duncan Road. Princess Street is already finished; while the practical completion of the Gamdevi ("Hughes Road") scheme, in spite of a serious subsidence which necessitated the closing of Gibbs Road for several months, has given Bombay a splendid residential site and a fine new thoroughfare. The work of chawl construction also made good progress. The healthiness of the accommodation provided for the working classes is shown by the fact that in the Agripāda Chawls, which shelter 4,000 of the poorest of the population, the rate of mortality was well below the general average for the city. A fresh loan of Rs. 5 lākhs, for which tenders were invited in August 1907, was subscribed more than four times over.

25. The increase in the number of European seamen sent home distressed, or relieved, is mainly due to the difficulty in procuring employment at the port of Bombay. The growing preference for Native seamen is shown by the substantial rise in the number shipped and discharged. The operations of the

Aden Shipping Office continue to expand. There was a further increase of nearly 1,000 in the number of seamen engaged.

Port Trusts:
Bombay,
Karachi and
Aden.

26. The result of the year's working of the Bombay Port Trust was again most satisfactory and another record in receipts was established. So prosperous was the financial position that, notwithstanding a liberal rebate on certain port charges, which amounted to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, there still remained a net surplus of over $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. About one-fourth of the excavation and one-fifth of the masonry work on the New Docks have been completed. At Karachi, the year was marked by unprecedented engineering activity, the expenditure exceeding $27\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Revenue increased by over 9 per cent. A small rise in the receipts of the Aden Port Trust was balanced by higher expenditure due to the increased cost of dredging operations.

Co-operative
Credit
Societies.

27. The number of Co-operative Credit Societies was more than doubled during the year and stands now at 145. The advance made was less than it seems, however, for a large proportion of the new societies, especially in Sátara, are experimental. Societies in actual working number 109. The substantial progress made is shewn by a rise of nearly two lakhs in the total working capital and of nearly a lakh in the amount of deposits. Rural and Urban Societies between them disbursed over Rs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in loans to members. Proper supervision of accounts has been secured by the appointment of a staff of official auditors. During the year Sind was separated from the Presidency and given a Registrar of its own.

Crop area.

28. Owing to the unsatisfactory character of the season, the improvement noticeable last year in the cropped area suffered a check both in the Presidency and Sind. In the former, where the distribution of rainfall was generally bad, especially for kharif cultivation, the cropped area diminished by over 2 per cent., and the area cropped more than once by over 16 per cent. In Sind, where the inundation was exceedingly poor, the decreases were as heavy as 16 and 29 per cent. The area under food crops, which declined by 3 and 14 per cent. in the Presidency and Sind respectively, is now about a million acres below normal; but the area under non-food crops, in spite of large decreases this year, remains considerably above it. In the Presidency the area under cereals showed a decline of nearly one per cent., specially marked in Gujarát and the Karnátic; and that under pulses a decline of 15 per cent., shared by all districts except Khándesh. On the other hand there was a marked improvement of over 8 per cent. in the area under oil-seeds, mainly owing to increased cultivation of safflower in the Deccan and castor-seed in Gujarát. Cereals, pulses and oil-seeds in Sind were 14, 22 and 45 per cent. respectively below last year's figures. The cotton area decreased by 4 per cent., notwithstanding a slight increase in Sind; conditions were generally unfavourable. The failure of the late rains led, in the Presidency, to a great expansion of the area under irrigation, which increased by nearly 23 per cent., and, for the first time for several years, exceeded the normal. The improvement was particularly noticeable in the case of tank irrigation and irrigation from private canals. The low inundation was responsible for a fall of 20 per cent. in the irrigated area in Sind.

Agricultural
experiments.

29. The year was one of varied activity and substantial progress, in spite of the fact that at several stations climatic conditions were unpropitious. Cotton, as usual, absorbed much attention. The hybrids grown upon the Surat Farm maintain their superiority in value over the local variety; but, in view of the fact that their ginning percentage is declining, the expectations formed of them may perhaps have been too sanguine. The object to be aimed at is to

produce a hybrid which is free from marked fluctuations either in the quality or the quantity of the lint. With this end in view the work of hybridization on the several cotton stations has been remodelled in accordance with approved scientific principles. The conditions requisite for the successful cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind have been determined with an approach to certainty, as also the suitability of American cottons and Cambodias to certain districts of the Presidency. Broach cotton, a failure so far in the Deccan, was a complete success in western Dhárwár. In connection with sugarcane, the success of sulphate of ammonia as a manure is noteworthy, especially as it may before long be manufactured in India; and the power cane-crusher gave most promising results. The question of seed selection received careful attention. It is proposed to establish a seed testing station at Poona. In entomology, the most important discovery consists of a cheap and effective means of defeating the attacks of the potato-borer.

30. The decline of 8 lákhs, or 38 per cent., in advances under Act XII of 1884, and of nearly 2½ lákhs, or 21 per cent., in those under Act XIX of 1888, indicates a return to more normal conditions in the Deccan and Karnátak after the depression consequent on the severe scarcity of 1905-1906. The increase in Gujarát is attributed partly to an unfavourable season, and partly to an increased demand for Government loans resulting from the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which has reduced the rayats' credit with private money-lenders.

Advances to
Cultivators.

31. The experiment started last year in Ahmednagar, of giving villagers conjoint tagái for the purchase of approved stud bulls, has proved a success, and the extension of the scheme to other districts is under consideration. The Northcote Cattle Farm at Ohhárodi, the object of which is to supply the need for stock bulls of the pure Kankreji type, is now under Government control. A decrease of 67 in the number of mares covered by Government stallions is ascribed partly to the less favourable season, partly to a restriction of the number of coverings allowed per stallion in parts of Gujarát.

Breeding
operations.

32. The popularity of the Cattle Shows held in connection with the Mhaswad and Sholápur Fairs is well maintained. There were no other shows in the Presidency this year. Well-attended Cattle Shows were held for the first time at Moro and Shikárpur in Sind.

Fairs and
Shows.

33. The season 1907-1908 was not favourable. The monsoon was characterised by a late arrival and an early withdrawal, the duration of full monsoon conditions being limited in a large part of the Presidency to a little over six weeks. Although the total rainfall from June to September was normal in the Deccan, Gujarát and Káthiáwár, as well as in the Konkan, it was only in the Konkan that enjoyed a normal distribution. Elsewhere, the heavy rain in July and August did not compensate for the deficiency in June and September. Sind, which alone benefited by the first monsoon advance, had more than the average rainfall during this period. Rainfall from October to December was confined to the Konkan and Deccan, and deficient even there, while the cold weather rain was also deficient, except in Sind, Gujarát and Káthiáwár.

Meteorology.

34. After the partial check last year prices resumed their upward tendency. The rise, though less marked in the Karnátak and Konkan than elsewhere, was universal and affected every district in the Presidency and Sind. It extended to all the principal food-grains. The average prices of báji and

Prices and
wages.

jowári were from 6 to 33 per cent., of wheat from 12 to 30 per cent. and of rice from 5 to 20 per cent. higher than last year. The advance in prices was partly attributable to the unfavourable monsoon. But except in a few districts, *e. g.*, the Panch Maháls and Ahmednagar, this was clearly not the sole or even the principal cause. The fact that there has been a progressive increase during the last few years—for though prices fell somewhat last year they were still in most cases higher than normal—and the fact that the Konkan, which never suffers from famine, is affected in the same way as the rest of the Presidency, show clearly that other economic causes are at work. One is no doubt the decline in production owing to the displacement of food-grains by other crops. Another, still more important, is the steady expansion of exports, to which a special stimulus was given this year by the demand from the famine-stricken provinces of Northern India. Even the Deccan, in spite of a poor harvest and low stocks, sent heavy consignments of grain to Delhi. So also in Sind, the high prices were due more to the enhanced export trade than to the low inundation. It is significant of the forces at work that even in Jacobabad the grain-dealers receive daily quotations by wire from Karáchi and prices are no longer regulated by local supply and demand. In three districts in the Presidency, Sholápur, Bijápur and Dhárwár, the high rates of wages prevailing last year were not maintained. But elsewhere there was no sign of the reduction which the pressure of an unsatisfactory season might have been expected to produce. On the contrary, in parts of Gujarát and the Konkan, in Khándesh and in most of Sind, the standard of wages rose still further, doubtless owing to the relations of supply and demand. The commercial and industrial expansion of the cities, especially Bombay and Karáchi; the increasing number of cotton mills and presses in Gujarát and elsewhere; the steady growth of the mining industry and the more extended operations of the Public Works and other Government Departments, offered a field of employment both for skilled and unskilled labour which grows wider every year. With an increasing number finding employment in other channels, the supply of agricultural labourers, in a population depleted by scarcity and sickness, hardly met the demand and those who were willing to work were able to command relatively high wages.

Forests

35. There was a total increase of about 44 square miles in the area of Reserved Forests. In Sind, while over 15 square miles were lost by erosion, over 19 square miles were gained by alluvial accretion. In the Bijápur Division 123 square miles of Pasture Reserve were transferred from the Revenue to the Forest Department. Forest offences show a general decline after the increase last year; in the Central Circle the number of prosecutions was less by over 50 per cent. Except in Sind, where the damaged area increased nearly tenfold, there was a gratifying improvement in the protection of forests from fire. Natural reproduction was unsatisfactory in Sind, owing to the poor inundation. The experiments with rubber in North Thána were also a failure. The financial position is again eminently satisfactory, though receipts fell off slightly in the Central and Southern Circles. In the Northern Circle the surplus has increased by over 5 lakhs in the last two years.

Manufactures and Industries.

36. In the industrial sphere the year was characterised by prosperity and steady progress, but by no remarkable new developments. The cotton industry, still of paramount importance, continued to make great strides, though a poor crop and low prices somewhat reduced the profits. Mills and factories multiply rapidly, notably in Ahmedabad, where as many as 9 were started during the year. Experiments are in progress in various hand-weaving centres for testing

the value of improved methods and implements for the hand-weaving industry, with a view to arrest its further decay before the progress of the power loom. This year the weavers, like the jewellers and other handicraftsmen, drew considerable profit from the multitude of marriages decreed by the Hindu calendar. Most of the new enterprises mentioned in the report last year continued working and paid their way, but the sugar factory at Násik and the fibre factory at Dhárwár were not in a flourishing condition. The fall in the price of manganese led to some abatement of the activity in the mining industry created by the success of the Shivrajpur and Bámankua mines in the Panch Maháls. But the set-back is only temporary. Most of the southern portion of the Presidency is under exploration for manganese, gold, or other minerals, and prospects are fairly encouraging. There is some hope that mining may do for the South Konkan what the development of the city and harbour of Bombay, through the stimulus given to brick-making and quarrying, is doing for Thána and Kolába. In Sind the chief features of the year were the continued expansion of the rice-husking industry in Lárkána and the growth in industrial importance of the towns of Mirpurkhas and Jacobabad.

37. From the commercial point of view 1907-1908 was a record year, the foreign, coasting and land trade alike exhibiting a very remarkable improvement. The increase in the volume of trade is even more noteworthy than the increase in value, for the latter was partly due to, while the former was in spite of, a general and considerable rise in prices. The large increases in articles of luxury and comfort are a sure indication of advancing prosperity, while the heavy imports of Raw Materials, of Machinery, and of Railway Plant testify to the steady industrial progress of the Presidency. Trade.

The chief port, Bombay, absorbs practically all the foreign trade of the Presidency proper—the subordinate ports sharing only to the extent of a lách and a half—and over 80 per cent. of the coasting trade. The private trade of the port improved by over 16 per cent. and was valued at 151½ crores or about 101 millions sterling. If the variable factor of Treasure be excluded, imports show a rise of 6½ crores or 17 per cent. and exports a rise of 3 crores or 1 per cent. Allowing for fluctuations in prices this increase in value represents an increase in the volume of trade amounting to 13 per cent. in the case of imports and 5 per cent. in the case of exports. The improvement in the former was most marked in the largest class, Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured, which comprises more than half the total imports. All sub-heads in this class show increases. Cotton Manufactures, which form the bulk, improved by 116 lákhs, and Twist and Yarn, Silk and Woollen Fabrics by 26, 19 and 84 lákhs, respectively. Increases of 126 and 70 lákhs under White and Coloured Piece-goods, the latter due in large measure to the abnormal number of marriages, counteracted a heavy fall of 84 lákhs in Greys, the result partly of high prices in Manchester, partly of the steady expansion of the weaving industry in India. The class Metals and Manufactures of Metals comes next in importance, and in it the net increase amounted to 2½ crores, of which more than half was contributed by Railway Materials. Under Machinery and Millwork there was an increase of 36 lákhs, which was almost entirely absorbed by Textile Machinery. The advance of 44½ lákhs under the group Raw Materials, to which Silk and Cotton chiefly contributed, would have been much larger but for a heavy drop of nearly 17 lákhs under Precious Stones and Pearls, due to the financial crisis in America, which made Pearls a drug in the market. Provisions, Spices, and Tea shared the increase of 34 lákhs in Articles of Food and Drink. Imports of Chemicals continued to expand with the growth of industrial enterprises, and there was a marked

increase in the consumption of Kerosine Oil, Roumanian and American Oil taking to a large extent the place formerly occupied by Russian. The export trade of Bombay as a centre of distribution of foreign merchandise to the Persian Gulf and East Africa was in a more satisfactory condition than in any year of the previous decade. Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured, which form the bulk of the re-exports, advanced in value 16 per cent. On the other hand in the case of exports of Indian merchandise, there was a fall of 9 per cent. under this head. This was due entirely to a further decline of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the shipments of Yarn to China, owing to the glutted state of the market, the fluctuations of the exchange, and the effects of famine in some of the largest consuming districts. Satisfactory features of the Yarn trade were the development of the local weaving industry and the discovery of new outlets for the trade in European markets. The net increase of 3 crores in the exports of Indian merchandise was contributed principally by Raw Cotton and Seeds, but there were notable increases also under Manganese Ore and Opium, the latter owing to easier prices of Málwa opium following on an unusually good crop. Turning to the distribution of the foreign trade, the share of the British Empire shows an improvement of over 5 crores or 13 per cent., but there was, relatively, a still more remarkable improvement in the trade with continental Europe, especially, Germany, France and Belgium, which shows an advance of 4 crores or 17 per cent. The steady expansion of the Japanese trade is also noteworthy. The land trade of the Presidency increased in volume by 6 per cent. and in value by nearly 8 per cent., the improvement being equally marked in the external and the local trade. A decline in the value of the external import trade was principally due to the contraction of imports of Cotton and Food-grains, while the brisk demand for Food-grains from Northern and Central India contributed more than anything else to the expansion of exports. The most noticeable improvements in the local trade were under Raw Cotton, Food-grains, and Coal and Coke.

Sind.

The total sea-borne trade of the province of Sind was valued at $42\frac{1}{2}$ crores, or about £ 28½ millions, an advance of 9 per cent. on the record figures of last year. Karáchi absorbed the whole increase, the subordinate ports suffering a decline in trade mainly owing to diminished exports of rice. At the chief port imports advanced by over a crore and exports by over 2 crores. The main heads of increase in imports were the same as in the Presidency, Manufactured Articles and Metals each showing a 9 per cent. rise, while there were substantial improvements under Articles of Food and Drink, Raw Materials and Oils. The failure of the crops in North America and Europe, combined with higher prices, led to an increase of 18 per cent. in the value of Wheat exported. Karáchi has a monopoly of the Punjáb produce, and Wheat accounted for nearly half the total exports from the port. There were marked increases also under Cotton and Rape Seed. The land trade with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia exhibited a net improvement of 11 lakhs or 8 per cent., though diminished imports from Afghanistan resulted in a falling off of 3 per cent. in the import trade.

Aden.

The inland trade of Aden, which declined by 16 per cent. last year, showed a slight recovery of 6 per cent. in the year under report. On the other hand, the falling off in the Indian trade was almost as marked as in 1906-1907, and this, together with a heavy decrease in the foreign trade also, reduced the aggregate value by a crore of rupees or 10 per cent. The diminished trade in Skins and Hides, which carried with it a decline in the imports and exports of Grey Piece-goods, was due to unfavourable markets in America and Europe. The decreases under Grain and Pulse and Kerosine Oil were partly

attributable to the fact that Aden is in some measure losing its place as an intermediary between India and the Arabian and East African Ports; while the falling off under Dates and Wax indicates a partial diversion of Turkish and Abyssinian trade.

38. A detailed account of the works carried out during the year will be found in Chapter IV. The total expenditure amounted to 104 lakhs, an increase of more than 9 lakhs on the figures of the previous year. Out of this, rather more than 8 lakhs were spent on buildings required for the Imperial Departments, the most important items being the New General Post Office, Bombay, the extension of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, and the Consulate Buildings at Bunder Abbas. Under the various Provincial heads, the total expenditure on buildings and communications amounted to nearly 63 lakhs, against 51 lakhs during the year 1906-1907. Of this, 10 lakhs were expended on buildings under "8.—Administration," nearly 9 lakhs on Educational buildings, about 4 lakhs on buildings required for the administration of law and justice, and an equal amount on buildings required for the Jail Department. Buildings for the Police Department absorbed about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and those for the Medical Department about $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. On roads the expenditure amounted to nearly $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, of which over $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs were spent on original works and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on the maintenance of existing roads. There were no Famine Relief Works in charge of the Public Works Department. Public Works.

39. The total expenditure upon irrigation works in the Presidency and Sind amounted to Rs. 59 lakhs compared with Rs. $47\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs last year. Of this total, over $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were spent on works, $24\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs on repairs, and nearly 15 lakhs on establishment. The expenditure was divided between the Presidency and Sind in the proportion of $24\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to $34\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Famine Relief outlay on irrigation works amounted to only Rs. 634. Irrigation:
General.

The total area irrigated from the Deccan and Gujarát works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, was 130,808 acres against 108,787 in the previous year. The gross assessed revenue rose from Rs. 9,47,167 to Rs. 10,87,554. There was great activity in the Special Duty Division established for the preparation of plans and estimates for small famine projects. Programmes for famine works for practically the whole of the Deccan are complete; good progress was made in Khándesh, and the Gujarát Districts were commenced at the end of the year; and projects estimated to cost 412 lakhs of rupees were submitted to Government. The special surveys for Protective Irrigation Works in the Deccan have now been in operation for six years, and the expenditure during the year amounted to over $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The principal projects investigated were the Mula, the Kukadi Left Bank and the Ghatprabha Right Bank Canals, and the possibility of a large Godaveri Left Bank Canal. Deccan and
Gujarát:
General.

The kharif rainfall was considerably above normal, and gave a good supply of water to tanks while the failure of the rabi rains increased the demand for irrigation. The area irrigated by the Hathmati and Khárá Cut Canals was four times the average for the last ten years. The Tranza—Nagrama, Wangroli and Muvalia Tanks in charge of the Public Works Department irrigated 2,770 acres compared with only 209 last year. Nearly Rs. 72,000 were spent on improvements and repairs to small irrigation tanks. Northern
Division.

There was an increase of over 11,000 acres in the area irrigated, and of nearly Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the gross assessed revenue compared with the average for the last ten years. In the case of the Mhaswad Tank, the increase in revenue is partly attributed to enhanced rates, but, speaking generally, the expansion of irrigated area and the increased revenue were alike due to Central
Division.

The failure of the rabi rains and consequent demand for irrigation. In the Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District further substantial progress was made with the dam at Chankapur, the Girna Left Bank Canal, and the Waghad Tank. The expenditure on these three works totalled over Rs. 3½ lakhs. On the Godáveri Canal Project, the most important irrigation work now in hand, which is intended to irrigate a total area of 64,000 acres in the Násik and Ahmednagar Collectorates, nearly six lakhs were expended during the year, out of a total estimated expenditure of 95½ lakhs. Owing to lack of funds little progress could be made with the Pravara Project in Ahmednagar. Work was commenced on a scheme for stopping percolation on the Mutha Canal near Poona City. Repairs to Second Class Irrigation Works in the Násik and Ahmednagar and West Khándesh Districts entailed an expenditure of over half a lakh. The block system of irrigation introduced on the Nira Canal continued to give good results.

Southern
Division.

On the First Class Irrigation Works, the most important of which are in the Sátará, Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts, the total area irrigated was 9 per cent., and the revenue assessed 13 per cent., below the decennial average. This was the result of a decrease in area on the Krishna and Gokák Canals, due to copious and timely rainfall in the kharif season. On the other hand, there was a material increase of about 7000 acres in the area irrigated by Second Class Tanks in this Division. A sum of Rs. 94,000 was spent on repairs to these.

Sind.

Rainfall was good, but the inundation exceedingly poor, being characterised by a late rise and an early fall. Although, with one or two exceptions, all the canals worked satisfactorily, the deficiency of the water-supply necessarily led to a very heavy decrease in the irrigated area, and great damage to crops. This was the case both in the Right Bank and Left Bank Divisions, but the loss due to a poor inundation is greater in the former than in the latter, where no less than a third of the cultivation is by lift. On several canals distribution by rotation was resorted to at the end of the season as a means of eking out the supply. There was a breach on the Sukkur Begari Bund, which might have been serious had the inundation been of normal strength. As it was, the revenue derived from the flooded land will probably considerably exceed the loss due to the destruction of kharif crops. Topographical and hydrographical surveys, silt experiments, and general scientific work were carried out as usual by the Indus River Commission.

The area irrigated by all classes of works in Sind was 2,745,738 acres against 3,487,653 acres in the previous year, and 3,349,488 acres in the year 1905-1906. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 69,25,243 the corresponding figures for 1906-1907 and 1905-1906 being Rs. 85,49,425 and Rs. 81,51,376.

Though there was abundance of water in the Indus it was at too low a level to give the Sind canals the supply required and the fact that the area irrigated was 7 lakhs of acres less, and the gross assessed revenue 16 lakhs less than in the preceding year is a clear indication of the need for means of raising the water of a poor inundation the few feet necessary to supply the canals.

Surveys and the preparation of plans and estimates for projects to provide such means of giving assured supply to half Sind were in progress during the year and included survey and design for a barrage at Sukkur, for a Right Bank Canal from Sukkur to Sehwan, for a Left Bank Canal from Rohri to Hyderabad, and for improvements and extensions of the canals on the Eastern Nára System on the Left Bank. The total area commanded is about 7 million acres. Good progress was made in the preparation of the plans and estimates for these great projects.

40. Two important administrative changes came into operation during the year:—firstly, the control formerly exercised by the Bombay Government over the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay Baroda and Central India, Southern Marátha and Bári Light Railway Systems was vested in the Railway Board, the appointment of Consulting Engineer for Railways being abolished from 1st January 1908; secondly, owing to the re-organization of the railway system of Southern India, the Southern Marátha Railway Company took over the working of certain portion of the Madras and South Indian Railways and changed its name to the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway Company, the head-quarters being transferred from Dhárwár to Madras. The recommendation of the Government of India that the provision of postal accommodation at railway stations at the cost of capital should be made a condition of future railway contracts was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. One hundred and forty-seven miles of railway of which 5 were within the Presidency were newly opened for traffic, the total length of open line under the administrative control of the Bombay Government at the end of 1907 being 8,338 miles. Surveys of 196 miles of light railway within the Presidency were in progress. There was a substantial improvement in the earnings of all the more important lines.

41. The gross revenue amounted to 15 crores $27\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, an increase of $5\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, and the gross expenditure to $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores, an increase of 33 lakhs. There were decreases of 2 per cent. and 4 per cent., respectively in Imperial Revenue and Expenditure. Provincial Revenue increased by 1 per cent. and expenditure by 5 per cent.; Local Revenue by 1 per cent. and expenditure by 15 per cent. Finance General.

The receipts from Opium, Excise and Customs show noteworthy increases of $10\frac{1}{3}$, $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $41\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, respectively, due to the causes explained under those headings in Chapter V. There was a substantial increase also of $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the profits of the Mint, and increases of a lakh under Forests and Assessed Taxes. These items of increase were, however, more than counterbalanced by the loss of 21 lakhs under Land Revenue, owing to the unfavourable season and to larger assignments from Imperial to Provincial, and of $42\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Salt Revenue, owing to the reduction of duty, coupled with a decrease of 10 lakhs under Miscellaneous Receipts, which were swelled by extraordinary items last year. The decrease in expenditure was mainly the result of a saving of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Famine Relief and of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs owing to smaller coinage operations in silver at the Mint. Imperial.

The bad season accounted for a decline of $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Land Revenue which was partly counterbalanced by the larger assignments to Provincial mentioned above. There were slight decreases also under Law and Justice (Jails) and Medical, but all other heads show increases, the most noteworthy being that of $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in Excise receipts. In expenditure there was an increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under Land Revenue, largely due to temporary establishments, the survey of Talukdári villages, and the partition of Khándesh; and increases of over a lakh under General Administration, Stationery, Pensions and Education. The City Police Charges Act, by which the cost of the City Police was transferred from the Municipality to Government and Medical Charges from Government to the Municipality, is responsible for the decrease of nearly 3 lakhs under the head Medical, and for much of the increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under the head Police. Part of the latter increase was due to the reorganization scheme. There was a saving of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Famine Relief, but the new arrangement by which these charges are debited to Imperial Revenues necessitated the opening of a new head of expenditure, "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt," under which Rs. 13,70,000 were credited to Deposits and Advances. Provincial.

Mint.

42. The chief feature of the year was the introduction of the nickel anna. The new coins were issued to the public for the first time on 1st August 1907, and soon became popular. Rupees and half rupees of the value of 10·8 crores were struck during the year, a decrease of over five crores compared with 1906-1907. On the other hand, there was an increase of more than four crores in the value of gold coin and bullion tendered in exchange for rupees. Revenue exceeded expenditure by over nine lakhs.

Currency.

43. In the Presidency Circle, the gross circulation of notes on 31st March 1908 was less by $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores than on the same date last year, but no comparison can be based on the figures for a single month. Taking the monthly average, and deducting notes held in the Reserve Treasury, there was an increase in the circulation of 37 lakhs. The figures thus shew an improvement, though not, considering the expansion in trade, a very substantial improvement, in the popularity of the Paper Currency. The increase was almost all in notes of the lower values, the Rs. 5 note being again in great demand for the payment of wages. The general prosperity is more clearly marked by an increase of over a crore in the receipts and of 94 lakhs in the issues of gold, and by an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the receipts of small silver. In the Karachi Circle the circulation of all notes but those of Rs. 10,000 declined, but an increase of 751 in the issues of the latter—due to the extensive use made of the system of telegraphic transfers—accounts for a rise of 64·8 lakhs in the value of notes in circulation. In both circles railway receipts mainly account for the increased encashment of foreign notes.

Land Revenue.

44. Mainly owing to the large collections of arrears last year and the automatic remission of arrears more than three years old, there was a decrease of 83 lakhs in the Land Revenue demand. The unfavourable season, which necessitated liberal remissions and suspensions, accounted for a fall in the collections amounting to 1 crore and 8 lakhs, or a little less than last year's increase. The percentage of collections to demand, in which are included suspended arrears, was 73·4 compared with 81·9 last year and 69·7 in 1905-1906. Of the arrears, approximately, 23 per cent. were in the Northern Division, 54 per cent. in the Central Division, 14 per cent. in the Southern Division and 8 per cent. in Sind.

Sea Customs,
Bombay.

45. The net receipts of the Bombay Custom House rose by 17 per cent. and were the highest on record. This increase was exclusively due to the duty on imports, which shows an excess of more than 32 lakhs. The export receipts, which are derived from the duty on rice and rice-flour exported to foreign countries, declined by 16 per cent. owing to a shortage in the crop. The proportion of expenditure to net collections fell from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Karachi and
Sind Ports.

There was a further increase of over 3 lakhs, or 6 per cent., in the gross receipts, and of 4 lakhs, or nearly 8 per cent., in the net receipts, refunds and drawbacks amounting to considerably less than last year.

Land Customs.

Receipts on the Kathiawar frontier rose by nearly 6 per cent., while those on the Portuguese frontier were more than doubled during the year. The latter increase was due, among other causes, to large imports of electrical appliances for the Cauvery Electric Power Works in the Mysore State. A noteworthy feature of the year was the expansion of the petroleum trade *via* Marmugao and Castle Rock.

Opium.

46. There was a marked recovery in the opium trade after the decline of the last two years. The low prices prevailing as the result of an unusually good crop led to a large expansion of exports to China; but as Government has limited the exports of Malwa opium to China in the calendar year 1908, there

is likely to be a falling off next year. The poppy harvest in Baroda was very poor. Imperial revenue from opium increased by over 10 lakhs.

47. The reduction of the duty on salt from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 1, which came into operation a few days before the beginning of the year, resulted in a large increase in the issues of both Bārāgra and sea salt, amounting in all to over 12 lakhs of maunds. The increase is not confined to the Bombay Presidency, where the rate of consumption has risen by nearly a pound per head, but is equally noticeable in the case of removals for export. Far more salt is now being used for agricultural and industrial purposes and as food for cattle. Moreover, the consumer is getting the full benefit of the successive reductions. In every district of the Presidency except Sātara the reduction in price has either exceeded or nearly equalled the reduction in duty. The fall in price was the main cause of the decrease in the number of offences against the Salt Law, for smuggling is no longer profitable. The loss of revenue consequent on the reduction of duty amounted to Rs. 41 lakhs. Issues of salt during the year far exceeded production, and in spite of the opening of new salt pans the balance in stock at the end of the year was considerably below the safe minimum, while on the 1st of April it was only 8 lakhs of maunds. This shews the necessity for exploiting fresh sources of supply, and the new Bhāndup Salt Works, plans and estimates for which have been finally sanctioned, are to be pushed on as quickly as possible.

Salt.
Presidency
Proper.

In Sindh, besides the reduction in duty, the abolition of the license system, which has led to a large increase in the number of salt vendors all over the province, had a great deal to do with the higher consumption. The price per maund fell by Re. 0-3-9.

The prosperity of the Aden salt trade is shewn by substantial increases in the gross receipts and in the quantity manufactured and exported.

Aden.

48. An increase of over 14 lakhs in the realizations during the year, following on an increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1906-1907, raised the revenue from Abkārī to 145 lakhs, or a sum not far short of a million sterling at the present rate of exchange. The principal cause of this great expansion of receipts was the large number of marriages consequent on the approach of a Sinhvast year. The steady improvement in the position of the working classes was also, as last year, a contributing factor; and there were other subsidiary causes in particular districts, such as, in Ahmedabad, the increase in the mill population, and, in Khāndesh, Kolāba and elsewhere, the enhancement of duty. To the total increase the receipts from still-head duty on country liquor contribute no less than 9 lakhs. Among districts worked under the monopoly system, Thana, Kolāba, Dhārwar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and Pauch Mahāls, and among districts worked under the contract supply system, Khāndesh, Nāsik and Poona show the most noticeable excesses over the previous year; but the increase was general throughout the Presidency, with the solitary exception of Kānara (above-glass). The total sales of country spirit were above the average for the previous five years by 18 per cent., while the rate of consumption per head was over 8 drams compared with an average of under 7. The only districts in which consumption noticeably diminished were Khāndesh and Surat. The decrease there was due to enhancement of the still-head duty. Elsewhere the enhancement of duty succeeded in restricting the increase, though not in effecting a diminution, in consumption. Decreases in consumption in Belgaum and the Alibāg taluka of Kolāba District are attributed to the temperance movement, which otherwise was little in evidence. The receipts from toddy increased by over a lakh, and the sales exceeded those of the previous year by 6 per cent. Even in Kānara and Broach, where con-

Excise:
Presidency.

consumption decreased to some extent, there was an increase in the receipts from tree-tax. There was a slight recovery under Indian-manufactured malt liquor, partly owing to a higher duty-rate, but the imports of fermented liquors declined heavily once more. Revenue from intoxicating drugs other than opium increased by 20 per cent., and that from opium by $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the case of opium the increased consumption was due as much to the lowering of the issue rate as to the number of marriage ceremonies. From the administrative point of view the year was noteworthy for the re-organization of the *Ábkári* Department. The appointment of full-time Assistant Collectors of *Ábkári* and the improvement in the status of the subordinate staff cannot fail to raise the standard of efficiency and integrity. The orders of the Government of India on the report of the Excise Committee were received and various improvements and reforms in the administration were approved and introduced.

Sind. • On a smaller scale, the excise returns for Sind present the same features as those for the Presidency proper. There was a rise of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the total revenue. The consumption of country liquor increased by $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the consumption of opium by 9 per cent.

Aden. In Aden, the receipts for 1906-1907 were abnormally inflated by large imports at the close of the year to evade payment of the enhanced duty. Hence this year there was a decline of 57 per cent.

Cotton Duties Act. 49. The number of mills increased from 147 to 156, 9 new mills being opened in Ahmedabad, while there was an increase of 2 in other districts and a decrease of 2 in Bombay. Ahmedabad has now 52 mills to 84 in Bombay. The production of woven goods shows a large increase, but the production of yarn, which is in less demand for export, suffered a further heavy decline.

Stamps. 50. An improvement of 1·8 lákhs of rupees in the gross receipts under the Stamp Act was the result of the commercial activity which characterised the year.

Income Tax. • 51. The final demand rose by $2\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs or 6 per cent. and the collections by nearly 2 lákhs or 4 per cent. The main causes of increase were enhanced profits, a larger number of employés and higher salaries—the concomitants of commercial prosperity, particularly in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karáchi.

Local Funds. 52. The income of the Incorporated Local Funds increased by over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, but the charges, which increased by over $10\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs, fell short of the total receipts by little more than a lakh. The Government Central Book Depot Fund has been abolished and the balance credited to Provincial Revenues. The income of the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund continues to expand owing to more extended operations and the steady increase in the number of candidates for the Engineer's Examination. There was a substantial increase in the closing balance of Cantonment Funds. The Indus Conservancy Fund has been removed from the books of the Accountant General.

Births and Deaths.

53. Excluding the figures for Europeans and Eurasians, there were 910,533 births and 606,606 deaths in 1907, compared with 625,486 and 648,019 in the previous year. The birth-rate fell from 33·84 to 33·03 *per mille* and the death-rate from 35·06 to 32·82 *per mille*, the mean death-rate for the five years 1902-1906 being 38·25. Though there was a net increase in the total population amounting to 3,927, deaths exceeded births in Bombay, Sátára, Belgaum, Kánara, Kaira, Ahmedabad, and all the registration districts in Sind except Karáchi. The highest birth-rate was 55·95 in West Khándesh and the lowest 14·66 in Hyderabad; the highest death-rate 56·76 in Sátára and the lowest 17·85 in the Upper Sind Frontier. There was a slight decline in the mortality from

malaria, dysentery and respiratory diseases. The number of deaths from cholera shows a marked fall from 46,119 to 7,656, but last year's figures were abnormally high. The mortality from small-pox was the lowest since 1893. On the other hand, the mortality from plague, which fell from 223,000 in 1904 to 71,000 in 1905 and 51,000 in 1906, rose to 93,000 in the year under report. Sátara, Belgaum and Kaira mainly account for the increase, over 67 per cent. of the total number of deaths from plague being recorded in these collectorates. The increased virulence of the plague epidemic has obviously had more effect than any other factor on the vital statistics of the year.

54. There was no marked movement of the population during the year, beyond the seasonal emigration in search of employment which, in some districts of the Presidency, has become part of the normal scheme of things. In consequence of the poor season the exodus of labourers from Kaira and some parts of the Deccan was rather more extensive than last year. On the other hand, the railway works proceeding in the Poona District and the Godavari Canal Works in Násik provided employment near home for considerable numbers who would otherwise have swelled the stream of emigration to Bombay. The absorption of the soil by the capitalist landlord is rendering Ratnágiri and Kolába increasingly dependent on external resources; the former district sent a quarter of its whole population to the Bombay labour market. Turning to emigration over seas, the Uganda Railway continued to attract a considerable number of artizans—mostly from the Punjab—though not nearly so many as last year. The restrictive legislation in South Africa has naturally checked the flow of emigration from Surat to that country.

Emigration and
Immigration.

55. A net increase of three in the year under report brings the total number of medical institutions up to 704. There was a decline of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the number of patients treated, due, no doubt, to a general improvement in public health, since there were fewer cases under all classes of disease except diseases of the eye. Malarial fever was as usual the commonest ailment. The proportion of female patients rose slightly to 28 per cent., but it is clear that women are still indisposed to avail themselves of public medical relief. More than half of the total expenditure of $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was contributed by Government. Good progress was made with the numerous new hospitals and buildings in course of construction; and also with the formation of a Central Nursing Association for the Presidency, which will shortly be an accomplished fact.

Medical Relief.

56. There was a small increase in the population of the Lunatic Asylums. The general health of the inmates was satisfactory. Expenditure rose considerably owing to outlay on buildings.

Lunatic
Asylums.

57. District Municipalities spent $19\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or 27 per cent. of their net income, on water-supply and sanitation. The expenditure of Local Boards on the same objects amounted to 3 lakhs, not quite 5 per cent. of their income. A large number of important works are in progress under the direction of the Sanitary Board, and the liberal offers of assistance to local bodies contained in recent Government orders will doubtless lead to a great increase of activity in the near future. The usual sanitary supervision was maintained over vessels in the harbour, particularly those engaged in the pilgrim traffic.

Sanitation.

58. The number of primary vaccinations shows a slight increase and the number of re-vaccinations a considerable increase compared with last year, though the figures are still much below those of 1905-1906. The new glycerinated vaccine has given fairly good results on the whole. Eighty-three per cent. of all the villages in the Presidency were visited by vaccinators.

Vaccination.

Veterinary.

59. Rinderpest was prevalent in every district of the Presidency, but the epidemic was slightly less severe, the deaths numbering under 20,000 compared with over 25,000 last year. This is no doubt the cause of the decline in the number of animals inoculated. Four new Veterinary Dispensaries were opened, bringing the total number in the Presidency and Sind up to 34.

Education.

60. The total number of pupils shown as under instruction in educational institutions rose by 28,844 or 4 per cent., a satisfactory increase in the number of public institutions and in the attendance therein being counterbalanced to some extent by a decline under private institutions. The number of female pupils increased by 4,460 or 4 per cent. and the number of pupils learning English by 1,250 or nearly 2 per cent. These totals, however, are rendered somewhat misleading by the disturbing element of plague; the severity of the epidemic at the close of 1906-1907 having caused a much larger number of pupils to be unrecorded than was the case in the year under report. The increase of over 10,000, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in the average monthly number on the rolls in public institutions is a much clearer indication of the actual progress, which may be ascribed to increased facilities for education and increased appreciation of its benefits. The total expenditure on public instruction increased by 7 lakhs to 113 lakhs. An increase of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under Provincial Funds was principally due to increased expenditure on salaries to professors and inspectors, on Technical Education and on buildings and apparatus. The increase would have been larger but for the discontinuance of the Government grant to the Bombay Municipality, which is responsible for the greater part of the increase under Municipal Funds. An increase of Rs. 90,000 under Local Funds is accounted for by the opening of new schools, promotions to masters, and new buildings. Of the total expenditure the Arts and Professional Colleges absorbed, roughly, 8 per cent., Secondary Schools, 21 per cent., Primary Schools, 39 per cent., schools for special instruction, 7 per cent., buildings and apparatus 14 per cent., and miscellaneous items, including the University, inspection charges, and scholarships, 11 per cent. There was a decline in the attendance in the Arts and Professional Colleges, which partly accounts for there being fewer successes in the examinations for degrees. But the percentage of passes was also considerably lower than last year. A decrease of 36 per cent. in the candidates for Matriculation was almost entirely due to a very remarkable falling off in the number of private students appearing for the examination. The figures for High and Middle Schools show small increases in the number of institutions and pupils. With regard to Primary Education, substantial progress is apparent throughout the Presidency. All the divisions except Sind contribute to the increase in the number of schools, and the number of scholars has risen in every division except Káthiáwár. Considering the vital importance of an adequate supply of qualified teachers, it is satisfactory to note the large increase in the number of candidates for the Vernacular Final Examination, due to the lowering of the age limit, and the improved attendance in the Training Schools. Turning to Technical Education, Government made large grants during the year for extensions and improvements to the School of Art, the Veterinary College, and, especially, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The latter continues to attract large numbers of pupils from all parts of India. The new classes in motor-car mechanics established at the instance of and by the aid of Government were very successful. Steady progress was made with the buildings of the new Agricultural College, Poona. Work under the revised curriculum has already commenced, the students being lodged meanwhile in hired bungalows. With regard to female education, the position is on the whole encouraging. The positive prejudice against it is disappearing, and individuals, Societies and Local

Bodies are coming to a proper recognition of their responsibilities in this respect. The progress of education among Mahomedans is satisfactory as far as primary education is concerned. More children are going to school, they are carrying their studies further, and they are passing the Vernacular Final Examination and joining Training Colleges in larger numbers. But their poverty is a formidable obstacle to improvement in secondary education. Among the aboriginal tribes and depressed classes education makes a continuous, if a slow, advance. Very striking results are not to be expected until the supply of trained low-caste teachers can be largely reinforced.

61. For the first time in seven years there was no overcrowding, but this was due, not to any falling off in the admissions, but to a large increase in the number of boys released on license. Though four of them escaped, the system continues to give satisfactory results. There was a great improvement in the health of the inmates. Reports of pupils discharged during the last three years testify to the value of the training given in the school; over 90 per cent. of those traceable and still alive are maintaining themselves honestly. But nearly a third of the total number discharged have escaped all efforts to follow them. Yera'vda Reformatory School.

62. The total volume of literature issued, which increased by 33 per cent. last year, decreased to about an equal extent in the year under report. The decline affected all the principal languages except Kánarese, and all subjects except Law and Politics. The educated community was absorbed, even to a greater degree than usual, in the discussion of political questions, which finds its main expression in the newspapers. Hence the low output and mediocre quality of literature proper. Literature.

63. It is impossible to regard the condition of the Native Press during the year as anything but disquieting. It was not only that the worst tendencies of the Extremist organs were markedly accentuated, so as frequently to transgress the borderline between legitimate criticism and open sedition. What is more to be regretted is that the class of journalism, which, in the more glaring instances, brought its exponents within the arm of the law, was more typical than in previous years of the Native Press as a whole. The Deccan prints, which refuse to see virtue in any Government measure, enjoyed increased support and influence; while the loyal Parsi organs and non-partisan papers of the class of the Indian Spectator, Indian Social Reformer, and East and West, were more decidedly in a minority than at any previous time. The main underlying cause of the unprecedented virulence of the Press as a body seems to have been the idea, arising largely from affairs in Bengal and the Punjab, that a policy of reaction and repression was increasingly finding favour with the highest authorities, and that there was no hope, under the present régime, of political progress in accordance with the aspirations of the people. Whatever view may be taken as to the importance of the Press as an expression of public opinion at present, its influence in the formation of it is not to be denied; and the attitude of suspicion and hostility which it adopted towards the schemes of political and administrative reform adumbrated during the year, is therefore greatly to be regretted. Swadeshi, more obviously political and uneconomic than ever, was the subject of the usual amount of vague and unprofitable journalism. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the sentiments expressed towards His Excellency Lord Minto, and towards Sir George Clarke the present, and Lord Lamington, the late Governor of this Presidency, were uniformly loyal and appreciative. A more rational and unprejudiced treatment of the question of Plague also calls for favourable remark. Native Press.

Archæology.

64. The most important original work carried out during the year was in connection with the old temple of Brahma at Khed-Brahma in I'dar, one of the very few shrines to that deity extant. There is every reason to believe that it was a genuine original Brahma temple. Excavation work at Nāsik and Parjāpur—"The Dead City of Sashti"—failed to yield important results. Rājputāna has proved to be far more fully stocked with ancient monuments than was at first supposed, and the Lists of Remains in that province are still in process of compilation. The examination of the great hoard of Naha-pāna coins discovered last year in the Nāsik District was completed. Expenditure on conservation amounted to over Rs. 29,000 of which the ancient buildings in Bijāpur absorbed nearly half.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BOMBAY, 1907-1908.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

For—

AREA, ADMINISTRATION, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY,

HISTORICAL SKETCH, AND

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

CHARACTER OF LAND AND CLIMATE, SYSTEMS OF AGRICULTURE AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

DETAILS OF THE LAND REVENUE.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902 PART II
PAGES 178.

Tributary States.

1. In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The States of Káthiáwár and North Gujarát, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Nerbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the gháts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

2. The total area of these States is 62,933 square miles; the population according to the census of 1901 is 6,950,983; and the gross revenue is Rs. 4,24,30,394.

I.—NORTH GUJARAT.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Maharaj Shri Mirza Raja Sayajirao Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—41 years; *Educated* privately at Bhuj; *Has male heirs*.

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn); *Population* (1901)—488,022; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 21,00,000; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, bajri and inferior cereals, cotton; *Manufactures*—Silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuffs, alum and saltpetre.

1. Maharáj Kunvari Shri Krishnakunvarba was married to Maharáj Kumar Shri Chief events, Surupsinhji of Sirohi on 20th November 1907.

2. The average rainfall amounted to 18 inches and 28 cents against 17 inches and 7 cents last year. It was deficient in the latter part of the monsoon. The year, however, was on the whole fair. Boring operations were conducted in 14 localities with advantage and 49 kutchas and 50 pacca wells were constructed.

3. The Police force consisted of 544 Foot and 251 Mounted Police. The cost of the Police force was Rs. 1,60,631 against Rs. 1,43,451 last year. Offences reported to the Police numbered 777, being an increase on last year's total of 80. The percentage of convictions to cases sent for trial was 76·8 against 78 last year. Of property valued at Rs. 34,097 reported stolen, the percentage of recoveries was 40·93. Last year's figures were Rs. 28,512 and 49·19 per cent, respectively.

TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Cutch and Kathiawar.</i> Criminal justice.	4. The number of criminal courts was the same as in the last year, viz. 44. They disposed of 2,188 cases against 1,950 last year. The number of persons dealt with was 3,866, of whom 35.9 per cent. were convicted. There were 119 appeals against 151 last year. Decisions in 54 cases were confirmed; in 26 modified and in 20 reversed.
Prisons.	5. The inmates in the 12 prisons numbered 1,244 against 1,481 last year. The cost of up-keep was Rs. 13,338.
Civil justice.	6. The 50 civil courts disposed of 5,020 suits against 4,632 last year. Civil appeals filed during the year numbered 593 against 618 last year, while the total number disposed of increased by 23.
Registration.	7. The number of documents registered was 1,739 against 1,585 in the previous year. Fees increased from Rs. 7,196 to Rs. 8,053.
Municipalities.	8. The aggregate income of the 7 municipalities rose from Rs. 27,620 to Rs. 31,805. The expenditure increased from Rs. 31,318 to Rs. 31,498.
Trade and customs.	9. Imports decreased from Rs. 91,07,378 to Rs. 83,78,844 and exports rose from Rs. 15,71,750 to Rs. 19,18,997. In-coming vessels numbered 3,388 against 3,772, and out-going vessels 1,405 against 1,684 last year.
Public Works.	10. The outlay on public works was Rs. 1,79,700 against Rs. 3,89,679 in the previous year. The net earnings of the State Railway open line (11.67 miles) were Rs. 24,070, i.e. 5.25 per cent. on the capital cost against 4.07 in the previous year.
Revenue and Finance.	11. Receipts, owing to increase chiefly under heads Interest on Invested Capital, Land Revenue, Customs, A'bkari, Stamps and Telegraphs, rose from Rs. 23,97,305 to Rs. 25,23,918. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,86,974. There was a closing balance of Rs. 22,88,490 against Rs. 21,01,521 in the preceding year.
Vital statistics.	12. Births and deaths numbered respectively 8,899 and 7,938 against 7,819 and 6,882 in the previous year.
Medical relief.	13. In the 11 hospitals and dispensaries, there were 772 in-door and 1,00,746 out-door patients treated at a total cost of Rs. 35,914. There was a recrudescence of plague. The total attacks and deaths numbered 620 and 528 respectively up to the close of the official year. There were 16,112 vaccinations against 15,736 last year.
Education.	14. Schools numbered 123 and were attended by 6,027 pupils against 123 schools with 6,040 pupils last year. The expenses were Rs. 69,152, being an increase of Rs. 6,870 on the last year's figure.
Miscellaneous.	15. The 11 Darbari stallions covered 94 mares, of whom 18 foaled. The Infanticide Rules were enforced as before, and there were 71 breaches of the rules with fines of Rs. 53, against 67 breaches and fines of Rs. 183 last year.

2.—KA'THIA'WAR.

Area—20,832 square miles; Population—23,29,196, Gross Revenue—Rs. 2,03,00,000 approximately; Tribute to British Government and His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda—Rs. 10,78,534; Military Force—2,041; Manufactures—Silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, copper and brassware.

General.	1. The Agency which is under the general control of the Agent to the Governor is divided into four Prants each under a Political Agent. It contains 188 separate States and Talukas. Eight; two Chiefs and Talukdars exercise jurisdiction.
Chief events.	2. The principal events were the deaths of Sir Jasvatsinhji, Thakor Sahab of Limbdi, Becharsinhji Thakor of Chuda, Khan Shri Sardar Mahomed Khan of Sardargadh, Modji Thakor of Malin, and the Talukdars of Shahpur and Kotharia; the installation of Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji as Thakor of Chuda, Khan Sahab Fatehdinkhan as Chief of Manawadar and Lakhaaji Rajas Thakor Sahab of Rajkot; and the departure to England of H. H. the Jam of Navanagar.
Season and crops.	3. Rainfall was deficient and inopportune, and the latter rain altogether failed. The maximum was 34.43 inches and the minimum 10.18. However, the average yield of crops was from 8 to 10 annas; wages were high; and the condition of the people was satisfactory.
Police.	4. The total strength of the States and Agency Police was 7,374 and the cost Rs. 19,44,555. The percentage of convictions to accused sent to trial was 61.99 for the States and 70.53 for the Agency Police. The percentages of stolen property recovered were 48.82 and 55.47, respectively.
Criminal justice.	5. The 21 Agency Courts and the Criminal Courts of the States together disposed of 17,423 offences, involving 20,955 persons. Of these, 6,835 or 32.6 per cent. were convicted. The Chief Court of Criminal Justice decided 37 serious cases against 26 in the previous year. The Agency Courts disposed of 45 criminal appeals and the States Courts of 580. In the Court of the Agent to the Governor (presided over by the Judicial Assistant) 18 revision applications were decided.

6. There are 14 Agency Jails and Sub-Jails and 125 State Prisons. The number of inmates at the end of the year was 924. The total cost was Rs. 93,681. TRIBUTARY STATES.
Kathiawar and
Palanpur Agency.
Prisons.

7. In the 20 original Civil Courts of the Agency 1,228 cases, and in the States' Courts 20,523 cases were disposed of. There were 205 and 2,264 cases, respectively, pending at the end of the year. The number of appeals decided by the Agency Courts was 103, and by the States' Courts 1,480, the number outstanding being 33 in the former and 318 in the latter. The Agent to the Governor decided 109 political appeals. Civil justice.

8. In the Agency Courts 215 deeds and in the States' Courts 4,681 deeds were registered. The aggregate value was Rs. 30,04,806, an increase of Rs. 4,78,404.

9. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 21,93,000, of which Rs. 19,09,002 were borne by the States, the remainder by the States fund, Agency Local funds, and Imperial and Provincial funds. Public Works.

10. The approximate revenue of the Province is Rs. 2,00,00,000. The total amount recovered on account of Government loans was Rs. 5,78,951 and the balance outstanding Rs. 50,40,843. Revenue and
Finance.

11. The receipts of the Consolidated Local Fund were Rs. 1,94,754 and the expenditure Rs. 1,95,838, against Rs. 1,91,154 and 2,11,524, respectively, last year. Excluded Local Funds' receipts increased from Rs. 1,58,468 to Rs. 1,83,511 and expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,60,757 to Rs. 1,51,015. Local funds.

12. The sea-borne trade amounted to Rs. 3,21,49,581 in exports and Rs. 2,36,21,666 in imports; the rail-borne trade to Rs. 7,00,516 local trade, Rs. 3,39,107 exports, and Rs. 1,71,993 imports. Trade.

13. There were 74,045 births and 59,360 deaths compared with 60,822 and 47,092 last year. The ratios *per mille* were 31.78 and 25.48, respectively. There were 6,227 deaths from plague. Vital statistics.

14. There are 116 hospitals and dispensaries in the province. In these 11,977 in-door and 7,66,000 out-door patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 2,96,989. In the Rasulkhanji Hospital for women 174 in-patients and 1,741 out-patients were treated. The number of vaccinations and revaccinations was 75,264, and the cost Rs. 30,401. Medical.

15. The number of schools increased by 5 to 1,338, but the number of pupils decreased from 84,855 to 82,904, and the daily average attendance from 51,215 to 53,131. The average attendance in girls' primary schools was 5,615 against 5,411 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,90,646, an increase of Rs. 31,747. Education.

16. There were 41 Rājkomārs on the roll, an increase of 2. The receipts amounted to Rs. 78,284 and the expenditure to Rs. 59,687. Rājkomār College.

17. The number of stallions maintained by the States is 46. Horse-breeding has not been found remunerative, but some good stock has been produced in some of the Paddocks. Horse-breeding.

18. The number of estates was 682, 20 having been released from management and 7 newly attached during the year. Managed estates.

3.—PALANPUR AGENCY.

<i>Ruling Chiefs (First Class).</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>
His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zorawai Khan, G.C.I.E.	Palanpur	... Lohani	Pathan, 56	Privately	... Has male heir.
His Highness Muhammad Sher Khan Baidla Khan Babi.	Rādhanpur	... Babi	Mahomedan 22	Rājkomār College, Rājkot.	No male heir.

Area - 6,392 square miles; Population - 1,68,474; Gross Revenue (approximately) - Rs. 14,72,382; Tribute to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda - Rs. 41,052; Military Force - 815; Principal Articles of Production - Wheat, rice, jowari, bapri, cotton, gram, sarson and sug.

1. The Agency comprises two First Class States—Palanpur and Rādhanpur—and certain minor States and petty talukas. General.

2. His Highness the Nawab of Rādhanpur, who was only installed on the 34th in April 1907, met with a serious accident shortly after and was subsequently attacked by paralysis. In April 1908 His Highness left for England in the company of Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E. Chief events.

3. The boundary dispute between the Palanpur and Sirohi States is still unsettled. Relations with other States.

4. The monsoon crops suffered considerably from excessive rainfall. Prices were higher than last year. However the rabi crops improved the situation to a certain extent. Season and crops.

5. A force of 1,240 Police was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,91,082. Offences reported to the Police numbered 1,640 against 1,603 last year. Out of property worth Rs. 4,128 reported as stolen, the percentage of recoveries was 48. Last year's figures were Rs. 32,599 and 34 respectively. Offences Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Pālanpur Agency
and Mahi Kantha.
Criminal justice.

Prisons.

Civil justice.

Registration.

Municipalities.

Public Works.

Revenue and finance.

Local funds.

Vital statistics.

Medical.

Education.

6. The number of courts was 38 and the number of persons convicted 883 against 940 last year. Of a total of 85 appeals, 33 were confirmed, 22 modified, 18 reversed and 12 otherwise disposed of.

7. In the 21 jails and lock-ups, there were 1,094 inmates against 1,232 last year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 9,519.

8. Out of a total of 5,004 suits, 3,440 were decided against 3,528 last year. The number of civil appeals received was 203. 180 were disposed of, compared with 121 last year.

9. The number of documents registered was 403 an increase of 113, the fees being Rs. 852 against 865 last year.

10. There were no municipalities under the Agency jurisdiction. There were four municipalities under the Pālanpur and Rādhanpur States with an aggregate income of Rs. 9,294 supplemented by State grants, and expenditure of Rs. 15,195.

11. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 51,730 against Rs. 54,431 last year.

12. The gross revenue of Pālanpur, Rādhanpur, Tharad and Wāo amounted to Rs. 12,98,392 against Rs. 13,44,980 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 12,64,679 against Rs. 13,50,368 of last year.

13. There was an opening balance of Rs. 66,080. Receipts totalled Rs. 1,44,406 and expenditure Rs. 1,13,605.

14. The number of births (10,894) shows a decrease of 82 and the number of deaths (7,814) a decrease of 946.

15. The number of dispensaries was 15 showing an increase of 1 over last year. The number of patients rose from 47,687 to 51,494, and the expenditure from Rs. 29,545 to Rs. 31,058. 18,346 persons were vaccinated by 12 vaccinators at a cost of Rs. 4,155.

16. At the 78 schools in the Agency there was a daily attendance of 2,570 against 2,703 last year.

4.—MAHI KANTHA.

Principal Ruling Chief—His Highness Major-General Mahārāja Dhīraj Sir Pratāb Singh Bahādūr, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., Mahārāja of I'dar; *Residence*—Ahmednagar; *Caste*—Rāthod Rājput, Hindu; *Age* 62 years; *Educated* privately; *Heir*—Has adopted heir.

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population* (1901)—3,61,545; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 13,87,840; *Tribute to His Highness the Gdikwār of Baroda*—I'dar, Rs. 30,340; sixty-two small States Rs. 96,469; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, gram, cotton and all common grains, marble and chalk; *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth.

General.

1. The Agency consists of the First Class State of I'dar and sixty-two smaller States.

Principal events.

2. The principal events were the deaths of Her Highness the Mahārāni of I'dar, Miyan Sursingji of Khadal, Thakor Jalasingji of Amliyāra, Thakor Gulabsingji of Vadagam; and the marriage of Bhamwar Shri Himatsingji, son of Mahārāj Kumar Dolatsingji, with the Kunvari of the Rāja of Khandela in Jaipur.

Season and crops.

3. The monsoon crops suffered heavily in many places from excessive rainfall, but the rabi crops were very good, 12 to 16 annas in the rupee.

Frontier questions.

4. Peace was preserved on the frontier. Border Courts were held to dispose of disputes with Kotra, Kherwāra and Dungarpur.

Police.

5. The total strength of the Police was 1,302, of which number 415 were kept up by I'dar (compared with 596 last year) and 515 by the Agency, the balance being maintained by the smaller States. The total cost of upkeep was Rs. 2,00,338. The number of offences reported to the Police fell from 550 to 513. The percentage of convictions obtained by the Agency Police was 64.6, by the I'dar Police 35.5, and by other Darbār Police 71.7. The work of the Agency and Darbār Police shows an improvement over last year. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 19,597 against 18,570 in the previous year. The property recovered was valued at Rs. 4,061 against Rs. 3,108. The percentage of recoveries for the Agency Police was 60.8, for the I'dar Police 13.8, and for other Darbār Police 25.7.

Criminal justice.

6. In 771 cases the Magistracy dealt with 1,418 persons, of whom 551 were convicted. The Political Agent disposed of 7 appeals, in 5 of which the sentence was confirmed, and in 2 reversed. In I'dar 11 appeals were received out of which 2 were summarily rejected and 9 heard. The sentence was confirmed in 1 case, modified in 4, reversed in 1. In 2 cases the proceedings were quashed, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year.

Prisons.

7. In the 28 Agency Jails (including five Lock-ups in Thāna Circles) there was a population of 553 at an average cost of Rs. 97. In the 13 I'dar Jails the inmates numbered 91 and the expenses amounted to Rs. 1,996.

8. The number of Civil Courts was 40, a decrease of 2. They disposed of 1,740 original suits leaving arrears of 282 compared with 400 in the previous year. The Appellate Courts disposed of 65 appeals leaving arrears of 10 against 36 in the previous year. Tributary States,
Maji Kantha,
and Rewa Kantha,
Civil justice.
9. In the Agency the number of documents registered was 229 against 230 in the previous year, and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 1,296 against Rs. 1,366 in the previous year. In Idar the number of documents registered was 162 against 247 and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 595 against Rs. 1,025 in the year before. Registration.
10. The outlay under Public Works was Rs. 1,48,748, of which Rs. 1,03,977 was spent by Idar. Public Works.
11. The Agency gross revenue was Rs. 7,46,277 and the expenditure Rs. 8,26,998. The gross revenue receipts of Idar excluding subordinate Jagirs amounted to Rs. 4,71,629 against Rs. 4,71,957. The total expenditure of the State in the year amounted to Rs. 6,42,609 against Rs. 4,39,472 in the preceding year. The increase is mainly due to expenses on account of enlargement and improvement of the Zenana Buildings (Rs. 74,521) and the marriage of Bhamwar Himatsingji (Rs. 92,785). Revenue and finance.
12. The Agency revenue from stamps for the year amounted to Rs. 3,642 against Rs. 5,783 in the previous year. Stamps.
13. Births and deaths numbered 9,313 and 6,070, respectively, compared with 9,569 and 9,436. Plague, which swelled last year's death figures, was far less severe. Vital statistics.
14. In the 18 Hospitals and dispensaries there were 72,099 patients at a cost of Rs. 26,147. There were 11,774 vaccinations compared with 10,758 last year. Medical relief.
15. The total number of schools was 120, the number of pupils being 6,205 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 33,506. The above figures include the Missionary Schools, which are 7 in number, have 229 pupils and cost Rs. 2,051 to maintain. Education.

5.—REWA KANTHA.

1st and 2nd Class Ruling Chiefs.	Residence.	Caste	Age.	Where educated.	Heirs.
His Highness Mahrana Shri Chhatrasinghi Gambhirsinghi.	Rajpipla ...	Gohel Hindu.	Rajput. 43	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Has male heirs.
Mahraval Shri Fatteh- singhi Motisinghi.	Chhota Udepur ...	Chawan Hindu.	Rajput, 24	Do. . .	Has male heir.
Mahraval Shri Ran- jitsinghi Mansinghi.	Baria ...	Khehi Rajput, Hindu.	22	Do. ...	Has no male heir.
Mahrana Shri Sir Wa- khatsinghi Dalal- singhi, K.C.I.E.	Lunawada ...	Solanki Hindu.	Rajput, 49	Do. ...	Has male heirs.
Mahrana Shri Jorawar- singhi Pratapsinghi.	Santh ...	Panwar Hindu.	Rajput, 27	Do. ...	Has male heir.

Area—1,980 square miles; Population—1,79,065; Gross Revenue—Rs. 2,437,058; Tribute to His Highness the Gakwar—Rs. 1,30,801; Tribute to British Government—Rs. 24,382; Military Force—1,160; Principal Articles of Production—Rice, wheat, bajri, jowari, cotton, lumber, maize, gram and mowra; Manufactures—Nil.

1. This Agency consists of the first class State of Rajpipla with five second class States, General, five States of lesser importance and a number of petty talukas grouped under two Thana Circles. One second class State, Balasinor, and two lesser States are under Agency management.
2. His Excellency the Governor visited Godhra in January 1903 to perform the opening ceremony of the Rewa Kantha Talukdari school. In April 1907 the foundation-stone of the Mesri Bridge was laid in the presence of the Chiefs of the Agency. Chief events.
3. Mahraval Shri Mansingji of Baria died suddenly in February 1908, and the heir apparent, Kumar Shri Ranjitsingji, took over the administration in March.
4. Thakor Indrasing alias Fatehsing of Palasni, having come of age, was placed in charge of his estate.
5. The season was not favourable, the rains being excessive at the beginning and deficient at the end of the monsoon. The maximum rainfall was 48 inches 68 cents at Wadia and the minimum 25 inches 97 cents at Chhota Udepur. Remissions and suspensions of revenue and Tagavi were given to alleviate distress. Season and rainfall.
6. The total strength was 1,228 against 1,341 in the year preceding. Out of 917 persons sent up for trial 692 were convicted. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 22,790 compared with Rs. 13,060 in the last year, and 30 per cent. was recovered compared with 49 per cent.
7. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-four persons were dealt with by the Magistrates showing an increase of 437 over last year's figures. Criminal justice.
8. Prisoners in the jails numbered 624 against 830 in the last year. The number of jails remains unaltered, viz., 22. Prisons.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Cambay, Dharampur,

Bānsda and Sāchin.

Civil justice.
Medical relief.

Finance.

Education.

7. Including arrears the total number of suits entertained was 9,040, of which 7,937 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,103 at the close of the year.

8. There was no alteration in the number of dispensaries which is 19; but the patients were 99,538 against 106,943 in the last year. Expenses increased from Rs. 28,177 to Rs. 34,857. The number of primary vaccinations and revaccinations totalled 20,861, an increase of 598 over last year's figure.

9. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 24,37,083 against Rs. 28,27,043 in the year preceding and the expenditure to Rs. 22,24,294 against Rs. 27,81,664.

10. The number of schools was 175 during the current year, an increase of one over the last year's figure, and the number of pupils on the roll rose from 8,252 to 8,818. Rava Kāntha Tālukdāri School has been transferred from Vajiria to Godhra.

G.—CAMBAY.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Hussein Yawar Khan Sāheb Bahādur; *Caste*—Moghal (Shia); *Age*—60; *Educated* at Cambay; *Has no male issue*.

Area—350 square miles; *Population* (1901)—75,225; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 5,39,669; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military Force*—236; *Principal Articles of Production*—Jowari, bājri, kodra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets, agate and cornelian stone articles.

Rainfall.

Police.

Criminal justice.

Prisons.

Civil Courts.

Registration.

Public Works.

Revenue and finance.

Medical relief.

Vital statistics.

Municipality.

Education.

1. Rainfall was sufficient in quantity but unseasonable.

2. The Police numbered 170 and cost Rs. 28,662. 270 persons were arrested and of these 68·88 per cent. were convicted against 57·85 last year. The value of stolen property fell from Rs. 4,809 to Rs. 4,043, and the percentage of recovery fell from 60·32 to 53·47.

3. 508 criminal cases came up for disposal against 424 in the previous year. Of 932 persons tried 372 were convicted. There were 23 appeals; the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 14, reversed in 7, and amended in 2.

4. The daily average of jail population was 21·39 against 18·27 last year, and the cost was Rs. 2,499 against Rs. 2,796 last year.

5. The Civil Courts disposed of 1,074 out of 1,339 cases. The Appellate Courts heard 76 appeals and confirmed the decision of the Lower Court in 39 cases, amending it in 12 and reversing it in 13. Three cases were sent back for retrial and 9 compromised.

6. 710 documents were presented for registration against 552 in the previous year. The registration fees rose from Rs. 3,606 to Rs. 5,611.

7. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 53,547. The gross earnings of the Cambay Railway amounted to Rs. 42,318.

8. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 6,84,568 and Rs. 4,55,207 against Rs. 6,12,519 and Rs. 3,68,430 respectively in the previous year.

9. The four Medical Institutions had an average daily attendance of 387·7 against 375 last year. They cost the State Rs. 7,219.

10. The number of births was 2,162 or 28·22 *per mille*, and of deaths 2,023 or 27·07 *per mille* against ratios *per mille* of 26·49 and 35·91 respectively in the previous year.

11. The income of the Cambay Municipality was Rs. 11,763 and its expenditure was Rs. 15,723. The deficit as usual was made up by the State.

12. The 33 schools in the State had an average attendance of 1,457·1 against 1,470·9 in the previous year. The cost of education rose to Rs. 17,921 from Rs. 15,239.

II.—SOUTH GUJARAT.

I.—DHARAMPUR, BĀNSDA AND SĀCHIN.

<i>Ruling Chief.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>
Mahārāna Shri Mohandevji Narayanderji.	Dharampur	... Sisodia Rājput.	45	Rāj Kumar College, Rājkot.	Has male heir.
Mahārāval Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji.	Bānsda	... Solanki Rājput	44	Do.	Do.
Nawāb Ibrahim Muhammad Yakub Khan Mubazarat Dowla Nāsrat Jang Bahādur, A.-D.-C.	Sāchin	... Suni Mahomedan.	21	Do.	Do.

Area—361 square miles; *Population* (1901)—161,342; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 10,87,744; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Military Force*—290; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nāgli, jowāri gram, pulses, sugarcane, molasses; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

General.

1. This group consists of the three second class States of Dharampur, Bānsda and Sāchin.

2. The season was favourable and crops good in Bānsda and Sackin. In Dharampur though the rainfall was better than last year, the crop outturn was only fair. There was a persistent epidemic of plague in this State. *Depts and Surgāna. Season and crops.*

3. The total strength of the police in the three States was 389 and the cost Rs. 49,726. Police. The number of offences reported were 98 (a decrease of 27), the number of accused sent for trial 142, and the number convicted 119, or 83·8 per cent. The value of property stolen rose from Rs. 438 to Rs. 762 and the recoveries fell from 68 to 45 per cent.

4. The number of persons brought to trial was 622 against 535 last year. Of these 166 Criminal justice. were convicted. 13 appeals were disposed of.

5. The population of the 3 jails was 134, (10 more than last year), and the cost Rs. 5,535 Prisons. against Rs. 5,547.

6. There were 5 Civil Courts, which disposed of 241 cases compared with 217 in 1906—Civil justice. 1907. Three appeals were received and disposed of.

7. The number of documents registered decreased from 192 to 158 and the receipts from Registration. Rs. 981 to Rs. 815.

8. Dharampur and Bānsda are Municipal towns but no taxes are levied and the whole Municipality. expenditure (Rs. 3,382 and 1,562) is borne by the States concerned.

9. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 98,830 against Rs. 1,03,593 last year. Public Works.

10. The gross income of the three States was Rs. 10,87,741 and their expenditure Revenue and rent-paying classes. Rs. 11,55,741. Last year's figures were Rs. 10,03,756 and Rs. 10,14,255, respectively.

11. Births rose from 4,159 to 4,802 and deaths from 3,268 to 3,382. Vital statistics.

12. The number of patients treated at the 4 dispensaries was 48,076—an increase of 1,752. Medical relief. The cost was Rs. 16,473 against Rs. 15,931 last year. The number of persons vaccinated was 6,438 against 5,471.

13. The number of schools was the same, viz., 56. The number of pupils rose from Education. 2,764 to 3,149.

2.—DĀNGS.

Area—999 square miles; *Population* (1901)—18,633; *Gross Revenue* of the Dāng Rājās—Rs. 21,407.

1. The country is sub-divided into 14 Dāngs of very unequal area, each under the General. purely nominal rule of a Bhil Chief with the title of Rājā, Nāik, Pradhān or Powār.

2. The rainfall was poor and badly distributed: consequently, the crops, especially rabi Season and crops. crops, were below the average.

3. The force has been increased to 21 men owing to a riot at Ahwa in September Police. engineered by the son of the Amala Rājā. The cost is Rs. 2,976 per annum.

4. There were 65 cases tried compared with 99 in the preceding year. Forest cases Criminal justice. decreased from 67 to 24.

5. The gross income and expenditure of the Dāng Rājās was Rs. 21,407 and 20,101 Revenue and expenditure. against Rs. 23,059 and 23,329 last year.

6. Twenty-four indoor and 2,009 outdoor patients were treated at the dispensary at Sanitary. Ahwa. 945 children were vaccinated.

7. The average daily attendance at the American Mission School was twelve, the same as Education. last year.

III.—NORTH KONKAN.

1.—SURGANA.

Ruling Chief—Prataprao Deshmukh; *Residence*—Surgāna; *Caste*—Hindu Kunbi; *Age*—27 years; Educated at Surgāna State School; *Has male heirs.*

Area—360 square miles; *Population*—11,532; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 21,763; *Tribute*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nāgā, timber.

1. Surgāna is a petty State of 61 villages, of which 46 are Khālsa and 15 alienated. General. It is under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Nāsik.

2. Rainfall measured 62 inches and 52 cents, being above the average, but was badly Season and crops. distributed, and crops were not good.

3. The number of police remained as before, viz., 14. The cost decreased from Rs. 1,867 Police. to Rs. 1,664. In 5 offences reported to the police, 8 persons were arrested and all were convicted. Recoveries of stolen property rose from 17·2 to 64·51 per cent., the value of property stolen being Rs. 310.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Jawhar.
Criminal justice.
Prisons.

4. Sixty-two persons were tried by the Deshmukh, of whom 12 were convicted.

5. The population of the jail fell to 8. The expenditure was Rs. 108.

Revenue and finance.

6. The total gross revenue was Rs. 21,763 and the total expenditure Rs. 18,461. Revenue increased by Rs. 1,134 and expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,213.

Vital statistics.

7. Births fell from 461 to 359 and deaths from 248 to 222. A dispensary has been opened by the State.

Education.

8. The attendance at the Free State School was 39 against 28 last year. The Expenditure was the same as before, viz., Rs. 204.

2.—JAWHAR.

Ruling Chief—Rāja Krishnashah Patangshah; *Caste*—Koli; *Age*—29; *Has one male heir*.

Area—310 square miles; *Population* (1901)—47,538; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 2,11,412; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nagli, tināber.

General.

1. The State is administered by the Rāja with the assistance of his Kārbnāri, under the supervision of the Collector of Thāna, who is the Political Agent.

Season and rainfall.

2. The rainfall at Jawhār was 116 inches and 65 cents as compared with 92 inches and 89 cents in 1906-1907 and an average (for the past 5 years) of 95 inches and 17 cents. It was badly distributed, however, and the later rains failed completely. The outturn of paddy averaged only about 6 annas in the rupee. Prices were higher than last year.

Police.

3. The strength of the police was 50 and their cost Rs. 4,584. The number of offences reported to the police was 35. Thirty-two persons were arrested and sent up for trial and convictions were obtained against 22. Property worth Rs. 49 was stolen. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 48 (98 per cent.).

Criminal justice.

4. The number of offences reported was 122. Out of 187 persons dealt with, convictions were obtained against 43. Three persons were made over to the British Courts for trial.

Prisons.

5. The total number of persons confined in the Jail was 27, the daily average 11 and the total cost Rs. 1,556.

Civil justice.

6. There were 74 suits for disposal. Of these 57 were disposed of. There were 5 appeals: all were pending at the close of the year. There were 73 applications for the execution of Civil Courts' decrees, of which 64 were disposed of.

Registration.

7. The number of documents registered and the fees realized fell from 132 and Rs. 194-8-0 in the preceding year to 100 and Rs. 153 respectively during the year under report.

Forests.

8. Receipts amounted to Rs. 84,858 as compared with Rs. 1,55,555 during 1906-1907. The decrease is mainly due to the postponement of the recovery of Rs. 52,000, due from forest contractors. Expenditure was Rs. 7,175 as against Rs. 3,666 last year, the large increase being accounted for by the entertainment of extra establishment for the preparation of a Working Plan of the State Forests.

Public Works.

9. Rs. 7,184 were spent, as against Rs. 10,429 in the preceding year, on repairs to roads, buildings and wells.

Revenue and finance.

10. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,11,413 and Rs. 1,80,343 as compared with Rs. 2,80,959 and Rs. 1,47,380 respectively during 1906-1907. Excluding the items of deposits, &c, the net decrease under revenue amounts to Rs. 71,785, while the increase under expenditure comes to Rs. 18,072. The decrease in revenue is due mainly to the postponement of the recovery of two instalments of forest revenue to the next year. The increase in expenditure is accounted for by the Rāja's journeys to Bombay and Poona, the purchase of horses and carriages, repairs to the palace, etc., and by the forest scheme noted above. The closing balance was Rs. 5,06,125—Rs. 87,325 in the State Treasury and Rs. 4,18,800 invested in Government securities.

Vital statistics.

11. The birth and death rates *per mille* were 35.02 and 21.7 as compared with 35.4 and 22.2 respectively during 1906-1907.

Medical.

12. The State Dispensary afforded medical aid to 2,001 persons at a cost of Rs. 3,251. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 1,170.

Education.

13. A sixth school was opened this year. The number of pupils on the rolls has risen from 203 to 231. The State maintains a free library at Jawhār for the use of the public.

Miscellaneous.

14. Advances in kind amounting to 2,871 maunds of grain were made to 874 persons as against 3,574 maunds to 1,159 persons in the preceding year.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Caste*—Habsi, Suni Mahomedan; *Age*—46 years; Educated at the Rájkumar College, Rajkot; *Has no male heir*.

Area—377 square miles; *Population*—97,511; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 5,17,097; *Military Force*—231; *Articles of Production*—Rice, nagli, til, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrabolams, hemp, fish, bijri, jowari, sesamum and cotton.

1. The State of Janjira also comprises the dependency of Jafrabad in Káthiáwár, the General. area of which is 53 square miles. The figures of the dependency are included in this Summary. Janjira is administered by His Highness the Nawáb Sáheb under the supervision of the Collector of Kolaba as Political Agent. Jafrabad is under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

2. His Highness the Nawáb Sáheb with the Begam Sáheb proceeded to England in Chief events, April and returned in October 1908.

3. The total rainfall was 97.37 inches, slightly below the normal. Sesamum and cotton Season and crops. suffered from deficiency of latter rains.

In Jafrabad the rainfall was 21.28 inches, as against 15.57 inches in 1906-07. Prices were higher than last year.

4. The strength of the State Police force was 140, as last year. The cost was Police. Rs. 17,046 against Rs. 16,234, clothing accounting for the increase. The Jafrabad Police numbered 28, also as before. The cost was Rs. 3,420 against Rs. 3,246. The Janjira Police apprehended 76 offenders and obtained convictions in 38 out of 44 cognizable cases. In Jafrabad 17 persons were arrested and convictions obtained in 4 out of 8 cognizable cases.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 47 per cent. in Janjira and 14.8 per cent. in Jafrabad, last year's figures being 24.2 and 42, respectively.

5. The criminal courts in the State proper disposed of 223 criminal cases and those in Criminal justice, Jafrabad of 25 cases. Ten appeals were presented during the year under report, out of which 8 were disposed of.

6. The total number of prisoners in the Janjira and Jafrabad jails during the year under Prisons. review was 51 and 16 against 49 and 14, respectively, in the preceding year.

7. Five hundred and ten suits were disposed of by the civil courts at Janjira and Civil justice. Jafrabad and 19 appeals were heard during the year under report.

8. The total number of documents registered was 1,016 compared with 992 in the Registration. previous year.

9. The forest revenue increased from Rs. 69,838 in 1906-07 to Rs. 77,111 in the year Forests. under report while the expenditure fell from Rs. 14,992 to Rs. 8,703.

10. Figures of imports and exports for Janjira were Rs. 5,86,540 and Rs. 4,60,187, respectively, while the corresponding figures for Jafrabad were Rs. 3,35,880 and Rs. 4,21,444. There has been a considerable increase all round. Trade.

11. The expenditure on public works in the State proper fell from Rs. 1,63,339 in the Public Works. previous year to 81,289 in the year under report. Last year Rs. 94,780 were spent on the Palace Residence. The expenditure in Jafrabad was Rs. 5,754 against Rs. 4,475.

12. The total receipts of the year rose to Rs. 7,38,534 from Rs. 6,46,558 in the previous Revenue and Finance. year. The main heads of increase are Forest, Excise, Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts and Debts. The expenditure fell from Rs. 6,97,325 in the previous year to Rs. 6,25,064 in the year under report, the decrease being mainly under the heads Administration and Public Works.

13. Receipts under this head in Janjira and Jafrabad during the year under report amounted to Rs. 88,855 and Rs. 10,959, respectively, against Rs. 76,833 and 9,616 in the previous year. A'bakari.

14. The total number of births and deaths in Janjira and Jafrabad during the year under Vital statistics. report were 3,678 and 2,607, respectively, against 3,344 and 3,001 last year.

15. The expenditure on sanitary works was Rs. 13,453 compared with Rs. 3,752 in the Sanitary works. previous year.

16. The total number of vaccinations in Janjira and Jafrabad rose from 2,441 to 2,806. Vaccination.

17. The number of schools maintained by the State was 51, and the number of pupils Education. 3,151 as against 1,137 last year. In Jafrabad there were 9 schools and 355 pupils compared with 348. The total expenditure on education increased by Rs. 614 to Rs. 25,947. Primary education was made free up to the Vernacular Third Standard.

POLITICAL.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Savanvādi and
Sātara Jāghirs.

2.—SAVANVĀDI.

Ruling Chief—Shriam Sāvāt Bhonsle, Rāja Bahādur, Sir Desāi; *Residence*—Sāvānvādi; *Caste*—Marātha, Hindu; *Age*—37 years; Educated at Belgaum and Rājikūmār College, Rājikot; *His male heir*—

Area—925 square miles; *Population* (1901)—247,732; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 4,40,706; *Military Force*—240; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nāchū, vari and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Kuskus, gold thread and batle-wing embroidery, horn work, toys, lacquered worksets.

- Season and crops.** 1. The total rainfall was 142·86 inches. It was sufficient but not well distributed. Crops yielded a fair outturn but prices of all food-grains ruled high owing to the scarcity in other parts of India. There was little demand for tagāvi.
- Police.** 2. The strength of the Police was 138 and their cost Rs. 17,632 against Rs. 17,844 last year. In 372 reported offences 324 persons were sent for trial, of whom 137 or 42·28 per cent. were convicted. Out of stolen property valued at Rs. 5,216, Rs. 3,234 worth or 62 per cent. was recovered.
- Criminal justice.** 3. The number of courts was 11 or one more than last year. The number of offences reported during the year rose from 427 to 452. In all 830 persons were dealt with. Of these 291 were convicted, 182 acquitted, 257 discharged and 70 stand over for the next year. Out of 72 appeals 1 was rejected; sentences were confirmed in 42; modified in 9; reversed in 12; and in 2 the proceedings were quashed, while the remaining 6 stand over.
- Prisons.** 4. There is only one prison. The number of persons confined was 107 with a daily average of 26·5 as compared with 115 and 29·8 last year. The cost of maintenance decreased from Rs. 2,942 to Rs. 2,533.
- Civil justice.** 5. Including 508 suits from the previous year, cases for disposal numbered 2,394 as against 2,533. Of these, 1,786 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 608. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 4,343, of which 3,500 were disposed of, involving claims of Rs. 2,23,685. Of 160 appeals, 96 were decided.
- Registration.** 6. Documents numbering 1,666 were registered, compared with 1,691 last year. The fees realized decreased from Rs. 8,155 to Rs. 4,752 owing to the introduction of the British scale of fees. The cost of the Department was Rs. 1,160, a decrease of Rs. 184.
- Forests.** 7. The forest area was 34,791 acres. The receipts rose from Rs. 24,388 to Rs. 26,522, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 16,329 to Rs. 14,346.
- Public Works.** 8. The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 49,700 as compared with Rs. 45,132 last year.
- Revenue and finance.** 9. The total receipts increased from Rs. 4,40,195 to Rs. 4,49,706 and the expenditure from Rs. 4,75,258 to Rs. 5,85,907. The closing balance was Rs. 3,93,479.
- Local funds.** 10. The receipts amounted to Rs. 46,221 and expenditure to Rs. 44,668 as against Rs. 47,688 and Rs. 43,920, respectively. The closing balance was Rs. 38,544.
- Vital statistics.** 11. There were 5,997 births and 5,051 deaths, the ratio being 27·5 and 23·2 *per mille* respectively. There were 5,325 primary and 161 secondary vaccinations against 5,240 and 178 respectively last year.
- Medical relief.** 12. At the 8 medical institutions, 21,589 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 18,599.
- Education.** 13. The number of schools decreased from 114 to 109 and attendance from 5,603 to 5,609. Expenditure was Rs. 27,919 compared with Rs. 29,143 in the preceding year.

V.—THE DECCAN.

SA'TARA JĀGHIRS.

<i>Ruling Chiefs.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>
Gopal Krishnarav <i>alias</i> Nana Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi.	Aundh ...	Desbasta Hindu.	Brāhmin, 33	Sātara High School.	Has no male heir.
Mudhojirav Nimbalkar.	Jaurav Phaltan ...	Kshatriya, Hindu	70	Privately	Has male heir.
Shankarrav Chinnaji, Pant Sachiv.	Bhor ...	Desbasta Hindu.	Brāhmin, 54	Do.	Do.
Fatehsingh Shahaji Rāja Bhonsle <i>alias</i> Bapu Saheb.	Akalkot ...	Marātha, Hindu	14	Do.	Has no male heir.
Ramrav Amritrav <i>alias</i> Abs Saheb Daphle.	Jath ...	Do.	28	Rājikūmār College, Rājikot.	Has male heir.
Rani Bai Saheb Daphle, widow of Amchandra-rav Venkatrav Chavan Daphle.	Daphlāpur ...	Do.	73	Privately at Mudhol.	Has no male heir.

State.	Area. Sq. miles.	Population. (1901).	Gross Revenue. (1907-1908). Rs.	Tribute to British Government. Rs.	Military Force.
Aundh ...	501	63,921	2,55,446	Nil.	Nil.
Phaltan ...	397	45,739	25,855	9,600	Nil.
Bhor ...	925	137,268	3,35,905	4,681	Nil.
Akalkot ..	498	82,047	4,50,473	14,592	47
Jath ...	884	61,863	1,98,132	6,400	Nil.
Daphlápúr ...	96	6,797	18,282	Nil.	Nil.
Total ...	3,301	397,640	13,34,453	35,276	47

1. The Sátára Jágghirs comprise the six States shown above. Akalkot remained under General Government management throughout the year, the Chief being still a minor. The Chief of Jath assumed the Government of his State in July 1907. The powers of the Chief of Aundh having been temporarily withdrawn, the State was administered by the Political Agent; and the Survey Settlement was introduced.

2. Except in Aundh and the west of Phaltan the season was bad. The rainfall was untimely or scanty, or both, and crops averaged under 4 annas in the rupee. Season and crops.

3. The combined revenue of the Jágghirs decreased from Rs. 17,83,012 to Rs. 13,34,453 and expenditure from Rs. 15,74,242 to Rs. 15,04,394. Revenue and finance.

4. The total strength of the Police was 616 against 612 last year, and the expenses Rs. 68,278 against Rs. 67,135. In 585 reported offences 343 persons were sent for trial and 220 convicted. Out of property valued at Rs. 20,262 reported stolen, property worth Rs. 8,984 was recovered. Police.

5. The Criminal Courts dealt with 2,349 persons, of whom 719 were convicted. 78 appeals were heard. Criminal justice.

6. In the 8 jails and 16 lock-ups the number of inmates was 559 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 11,937. Prisons.

7. In the Civil Courts 1,655 original suits and 135 appeals were heard. Civil justice.

8. The number of documents registered was 5,828, compared with 4,947 last year, and the fees realised Rs. 6,608 compared with Rs. 6,087. Registration.

9. There are 2 Municipalities in Bhor and one each at Phaltan and Jath. Their total income decreased to Rs. 16,867 and expenditure to Rs. 17,361. Municipalities.

10. The aggregate outlay on Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,48,115 compared with Rs. 1,34,625 last year. Public Works.

11. Births registered numbered 17,240 compared with 13,844 last year, and deaths 12,564 against 11,814. Vital statistics.

12. At 6 dispensaries 42,289 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 13,533. There were 11,524 vaccinations. Medical relief.

13. The number of Schools increased from 161 to 166 and the number of pupils from 6,670 to 7,027. The cost was Rs. 46,624 compared with Rs. 45,000 in the previous year. Education.

VI.—KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1.—KOLHAPUR.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Máharáj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.; *Area*—3,166 square miles; *Population* (1901)—910,001; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 69,10,373; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—707; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, jowari, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

1. In March 1908 His Highness' daughter Shrimati Sakala Akkasabai Máharáj was married to His Highness Tukojirao Puar, Rájesáheb of Dewas. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was present at the ceremony. Chief events.

2. Rainfall was on the whole above the normal but the late rains failed and rabi crops suffered in consequence. The kharif harvest was good. There was an abnormal rise in the prices of staple food-grains. Plague prevailed and was more virulent than in the last year. Season and crops, etc.

3. The number of wards under the management of the Darbár was 7. Wards

4. In view of the agitation carried on by irresponsible persons, the Darbár passed an order preventing the holding of political meetings. This order was brought into force on the 11th of June 1907. Legislation

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Kolhapur and
Southern Maratha
Country States.
Police.

5. The Police numbered 857 compared with 856 for the last year and cost Rs. 77,384 against Rs. 86,958. Reported offences fell from 640 to 590 and that of persons arrested from 460 to 426. In all, 319 persons were tried, of whom 267 were convicted. Out of property valued at Rs. 72,020 reported as stolen, property valued at Rs. 31,837 or 45 per cent. was recovered against 4.16 in the last year.

Criminal justice.

6. The number of criminal courts rose from 73 to 75. The number of offences reported during the year decreased from 3,398 to 3,079. In all, 7,683 persons came up for trial, of whom 844 were convicted. The Sessions Courts disposed of 45 cases involving 222 persons of whom 65 were convicted. Out of 142 criminal appeals, 1 was rejected, sentences were confirmed in 57, modified in 13 and reversed in 42.

Prisons.

7. The number of criminal jails and lock-ups remained unchanged, viz., 20. The number of persons confined fell from 1,293 to 1,084, of whom, 322 were convicts. The total cost was Rs. 20,748 against Rs. 25,517.

Civil justice.

8. The number of courts was the same, viz., 41. The total number of suits inclusive of the previous year's balance was 7,537 against 7,458, of which 4,373 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,165. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 6,321, of which 3,129 were disposed of, involving claims of Rs. 3,73,129. Of 532 appeals, 114 were decided. Special appeals to His Highness' Court numbered 205, of which 38 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 167. A bench of two judges has been lately appointed to dispose of the heavy arrears of appeals.

Registration.

9. Documents numbering 5,901 against 6,116 were registered, the fees realised being Rs. 29,732 against Rs. 31,607. The cost of the Department was Rs. 7,438 against Rs. 6,824.

Municipalities.

10. There were 9 Municipalities. The revenue of the Kolhapur Municipality has further increased from Rs. 96,902 to 1,22,383 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,08,919 from Rs. 80,974. The eight District Municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 23,915 against Rs. 24,875 and expenditure of Rs. 27,545 against Rs. 24,376.

Forests.

11. The areas under reserved and protected forests were 325 and 180 square miles against 323 and 178 of the last year, the increase being mainly due to the settlement of two villages in the Gad Hinglaj Taluka. The outturn of the Hirda crop was 19,462 khandis showing a decrease of about 1,000 khandis from that of the previous year. Receipts fell from Rs. 1,79,256 to Rs. 1,78,925, but expenditure rose from Rs. 1,09,536 to Rs. 1,11,578.

Public Works.

12. The total outlay on Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,65,435 against Rs. 4,14,825. Rs. 1,70,438 were spent on original works and the rest on repairs.

Vital statistics.

13. Births registered during the year were 26,789 against 24,291 and deaths numbered 48,580 against 36,013, the ratios being 29.4 and 53.3 per mille, respectively.

Medical relief.

14. The number of medical institutions remained at 16. The number of persons treated fell from 1,39,738 to 1,35,710. The total expenditure on all these institutions was Rs. 52,876 against Rs. 51,776.

Education.

15. The number of schools rose from 310 to 332, but the number of scholars fell from 18,137 to 12,969. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,39,009 against Rs. 1,45,351.

Revenue and
finance.

16. The gross receipts were Rs. 59,10,873 against Rs. 50,57,830 and the gross expenditure, Rs. 57,46,374 against Rs. 53,51,770. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 12,36,497.

2.—SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1. The Southern Maratha Country Agency embraces the following eight States :—

Name of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Tribute to British Govern- ment.	Gross Revenue based on five years' average.
Singli	1,112	296,128	Rs. 1,35,000	Rs. 11,58,051
Miraj (Senior)	889	81,467	12,527	2,92,770
Miraj (Junior)	210	35,806	7,388	2,57,760
Korandwad (Senior)	185	42,474	9,618	1,59,131
Korandwad (Junior)	114	84,003		1,69,300
Jamkhadi	524	105,357	20,515	8,06,350
Mudhol	868	63,001	2,671	3,14,922
Randurg	169	37,848	Nil.	1,61,810
Total	3,021	626,84	1,87,719	33,19,094

Singli, Miraj (Junior) and Randurg continued to be under direct Government management during the year under report while the remaining States were managed by their respective Chiefs.

2. Meherbān Chintamanrao Ragnath, Chief of Kurundwād (Senior), died of cancer on the 16th February 1908 and was succeeded by his son, Bhalchandraro Chintaman.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Southern Marāṭha
Country States and
Savānūr.
Chief events.

The wife of the Chief of Jamkhandi died on the 1st of November 1907 and the Chief was remarried on the 17th February.

3. The rainfall was generally sufficient and the crops were better than those of the last year. The condition of the people was also good.

Season and crops.

4. An Act to regulate pensions and grants was introduced during the year in the Miraj (Junior) State while the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 was introduced into the Mudhol State. Māmlatdār's Courts Act II of 1903 was introduced into the Sāngli State.

Legislation.

5. The Police force numbered 1,438 against 1,511 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,98,023 compared with Rs. 2,01,675 last year. 652 persons were sent for trial, showing a decrease of 163 from the previous year's total. Of these 410 were convicted, a percentage of 57.7 or 4.5 more than last year. Out of property valued at Rs. 47,897 reported as stolen, property valued at Rs. 32,083 or 69.07 per cent. was recovered against 63.3 per cent. last year.

Police.

6. Of the total of 2,621 persons dealt with by the courts 1,202 were convicted, 543 were committed and 119 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of 95 criminal appeals 94 were disposed of within the year.

Criminal justice.

7. The number of jails and lock-ups (27) remains unchanged. The number of prisoners confined (723) is less than that of the previous year by 92. The expenses fell from Rs. 26,447 to Rs. 23,708.

Prisons.

8. Including arrears of 938, there were 4,749 cases for disposal compared with 4,885 last year. 3,704 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,045. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 5,682 of which 4,743 were disposed of. Out of 492 appeals, 354 were decided during the year.

Civil justice.

9. Documents numbering 6,963 were registered compared with 6,206 in the previous year, the fees realized being Rs. 27,900 against Rs. 21,797. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 4,334 compared with Rs. 4,662 of the last year.

Registration.

10. The total area under Forest was 96,504 acres. Receipts and expenditure were Rs. 28,702 and Rs. 12,231 respectively, last year's figures being Rs. 21,855 and Rs. 11,341.

Forests.

11. The total outlay on Public Works rose from Rs. 4,35,301 to Rs. 6,13,823.

Public Works.

12. The number of Municipalities remained unchanged, viz. 31. The receipts in the aggregate amounted to Rs. 1,01,578 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,13,513 compared with Rs. 1,13,844 and Rs. 1,06,270 last year.

Municipalities.

13. The Sāngli Gold Mines Company is making progress while the Madras Mysore Mining Syndicate did not show any progress in the work of prospecting for Manganese.

14. Gross receipts rose from Rs. 32,06,619 to Rs. 43,87,169 and the closing balance this year was Rs. 34,20,457 against Rs. 31,45,696 of the year previous.

Revenue and
finance.

15. There were 18,841 births and 19,046 deaths compared with 16,024 and 14,837 last year. Out of these deaths plague claimed 15,699 victims. 15,438 persons were vaccinated during the year. Cholera visited the Sāngli, Miraj (Senior), Miraj (Junior) and Mudhol States causing in all 102 deaths. 22 persons died of small-pox.

Vital statistics.

16. The number of dispensaries remained unchanged, viz. 24. The number of patients treated was 176,695 against 182,242 of the year previous, the cost being Rs. 58,417 compared with Rs. 51,599.

Medical relief.

17. The number of schools rose from 278 to 286, as also the attendance from 12,477 to 12,905. The total cost of the Department fell from Rs. 1,24,333 to Rs. 1,20,090. Primary education has been made free in Sāngli, Kurundwād (Senior), Kurundwād (Junior), Jamkhandi and Mudhol States. There were in all 23 libraries and eight reading rooms.

Education.

3.—SAVANUR.

Ruling Chief—Abdul Majidkhan Dilerjung Bahādur; *Residence*—Dhārwar; *Caste*—Pathān Mahomedān; *Age*—17 years; minor, being educated at Rājkar College, Rājkar; *Has no male heir*.

Area—70 square miles; *Population*—18,446; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 1,49,469; *Principal Articles of Production*—Cotton, jowārī, rice, wheat, betelnut and coconuts; *Manufactures*—Saree, dhotee, etc.

1. The State was under the management of the Collector of Dhārwar, as Political Agent, with his senior Assistant as Assistant Political Agent, the Nawāb being a minor.

General.

2. The rainfall was normal, 29.83 inches against 23.64 last year. The season was, on the whole, very fair. Prices of food-grains were, however, still above normal. The public health was good and the condition of agriculturists was satisfactory.

Season and crops.

3. The Police force consists of 48 men and officers. The number of offences reported during the year was 39 against 43. The value of property stolen was Rs. 276 against

Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Savanur and
Khairpur.
Civil justice.

Rs. 190 last year and that of property recovered, Rs. 219 against Rs. 86. The percentage of recoveries of property stolen was 73.29 against 45.24.

4. Of a total of 81 persons brought to trial, 23 were convicted, and 58 acquitted or discharged.

Prisons.

5. During the year 16 convicts and 11 undertrial prisoners were admitted to the jail. One prisoner remained at the end of the year.

Civil justice.

6. The number of suits on the file (30 balance plus 55 new) was 85, of which 50 were disposed of during the year.

Registration.

7. Two hundred and thirty-seven documents were registered. Their value aggregated Rs. 47,410.

Public Works.

8. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 21,615 against Rs. 19,170 in the preceding year.

Municipality.

9. There is only one municipality, at Savanur itself. The municipal markets commenced last year were completed. The opening balance was Rs. 1,311. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 6,541 and Rs. 5,889 respectively. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,962.

Revenue and finance.

10. The opening balance was Rs. 2,68,831 of which Rs. 2,24,600 are invested in Government securities. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,49,469 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,29,577; the closing balance being Rs. 2,88,723 including investments.

Medical relief.

11. The Savanur Dispensary treated 8,917 out-door and 34 in-door patients. 2,024 came from adjoining British villages.

Vital statistics.

12. Five hundred and thirty-five births and 403 deaths were registered against 527 and 392 respectively during the preceding year. The number of persons vaccinated was 758 against 731.

Education.

13. Two new schools were opened during the year making in all 16 schools. The daily average attendance was 770 against 658, the total number of pupils being 1,042 against 852. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 7,647 against Rs. 7,304.

VII.—SIND.

KHAIRPUR.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Khairpur; *Caste*—Talpur Beluch Mahomedan; *Age*—73 years; *Educated* privately; *Has male issue*.

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population*—190,313; *Gross Revenue*—14,43,290; *Military Forces*—375; *Principal Articles of Production*—Foller's earth, sulphate of soda, cotton, wool, grain, seeds, ghee, tobacco, indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, ivory work, swords, metal-work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lacquered work and carpets.

Season and crops.

1. The season was not favourable. The inundation was very low, and there was a large decrease in the cultivated area. The export of food-grains was prohibited owing to high prices.

Military.

2. The number of regular troops was raised from 209 to 214, the cost being Rs. 1,16,283. The Imperial Service Corps now comprises a body of 54 men, while the Baggage and Camel Corps is composed of 93 baggage and 39 riding camels.

Police.

3. The Police force numbered 223, an increase of 1, and the cost was Rs. 46,998, a slight increase over last year's figure. In 205 reported offences 217 persons were arrested and 215 sent for trial. The percentage of convictions to the number of accused sent for trial was 73.49 against 73.83 respectively in the preceding year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 7,863, an increase of Rs. 361, while the percentage of recoveries fell from 62.93 to 38.76.

Criminal justice.

4. In the 181 Criminal Courts 717 offences were reported, an increase of 52. One thousand five hundred and thirteen persons were tried, the percentage of convictions being 20.62 compared with 34.91 for the previous year. Criminal appeals numbered 34, sentences being confirmed in 24 cases, modified in 6 and reversed in 2, while in two cases the appeals were rejected.

Prisons.

5. In the two jails the inmates numbered 331, a decrease of 69, the cost of maintenance being Rs. 12,879.

Civil Courts.

6. The number of Civil Courts fell from 20 to 18. The number of civil suits filed rose from 1,461 to 1,872. Including arrears there were 2,418 suits for disposal, of which 1,784 were disposed of, compared with 1,408 during the previous year. There was a total of 224 appeals for disposal compared with 103 for last year, and 161 were disposed of.

Registration.

7. The number of documents registered was 282 compared with 136 in the last year, and the amount of fees realized Rs. 2,176 compared with Rs. 859.

Forests.

8. The forest revenue increased from Rs. 37,815 to Rs. 44,365 owing to a large sale of fire-wood and keen competition in the contracts.

9. The total amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 2,15,401 compared with Rs. 2,35,046 in the previous year. Tributary States.
Khairpur and Aden.

10. The gross revenue of the State excluding jaghirs was Rs. 13,54,713, an increase of Rs. 1,06,966, due to the high selling prices of the State share of grain. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,24,868, an increase of Rs. 44,907 upon last year. There were increases of Rs. 13,333 in the Military Department and Rs. 28,352 in the personal expenses of His Highness. Public Works,
Revenue and
finance.

11. There are three hospitals and four dispensaries, including the Veterinary Dispensary. The number of out-door patients was 144,421 compared with 191,737 in the previous year. The cost increased from Rs. 17,530 to Rs. 19,646. Ten thousand and fifty animals were treated at the Veterinary Dispensary compared with 10,061 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 6,176, an increase of 125. Medical relief.

12. The number of births decreased by 679 to 1,168 and the number of deaths by 1,679 to 1,523. The birth and death rates were 5.86 and 7.66 respectively, but registration is clearly defective. Vital statistics.

13. The number of schools was 103, the same as last year, and the number of pupils 3,628, a decrease of 132. The daily average attendance, however, increased from 2,453 to 2,574. Education.

VIII.—ADEN.

Area (inclusive of Perim)—80 square miles; Population—43,974; Gross Revenue (Imperial)—Rs. 77,112.

1. Relations with the Arab tribes continued to be, on the whole, friendly. General.

2. The strength of the Land Police was the same as last year, viz. 246. The expenditure further increased by Rs. 1,516 to Rs. 79,365. Out of property worth Rs. 4,065 stolen, property worth Rs. 2,557 was recovered, a far better percentage than last year. The strength of the Harbour Police was 55, as last year, but the cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 19,054 to Rs. 21,234. Police.

3. There were 628 offences reported, involving 1,052 persons. The number of cases tried was 249 and the number of accused convicted 296. Crime was somewhat above the average. There were 8 appeals and 9 applications for revision. In one of the former and 2 of the latter sentences were reduced. Criminal justice.

4. 135 male and 2 female prisoners were admitted to the jail, and the total population was 192 males and 3 females, against 270 males and 2 females last year. The expenses increased by Rs. 98 to Rs. 12,456. Receipts from sale of manufactures, etc., increased from Rs. 3,205 to Rs. 5,410. Prisons.

5. The total number of suits for disposal was 1,204 and of these 1,194 were disposed of, compared with 1,432 last year. 516 applications for execution of decrees were received and disposed of, being 24 more than last year. 58 estates of deceased persons and minors were under the administration of the Court. Court receipts totalled Rs. 19,602, an increase of Rs. 143, and expenditure Rs. 10,396, a decrease of Rs. 74. Civil justice.

6. The number of documents registered was 281. The value of the property involved was Rs. 5,92,377, a decrease of Rs. 39,880 compared with 1906. The receipts were Rs. 2,479 and the expenditure Rs. 1,639, showing a slight rise in each case. Registration.

7. The combined revenue of Aden and Sheikh Othman increased from Rs. 2,29,908 to Rs. 2,30,731, and expenditure from Rs. 2,29,685 to Rs. 2,85,040. The latter increase was due to outlay on new markets and buildings. Settlement funds.

8. The total strength of the garrison was 2,425, of which number 1,247 were European. Military.

9. The building for condensing machinery in progress from last year was completed. An infectious disease ward was constructed for the Station Hospital. Public Works.

10. Receipts at the Treasury totalled Rs. 46,22,921 and payments Rs. 46,28,559, the closing balance being Rs. 4,39,734. Revenue and
finance.

11. Births numbered 695 and deaths 1,307, a decrease of 16 and 7 respectively from last year's figures. Vital statistics.

12. The five medical institutions treated 30,843 patients compared with 30,419 last year. Medical relief.

13. The number of vessels and persons medically inspected decreased from 721 and 159,930 to 408 and 117,739 respectively. Sixty pilgrim ships carrying 118,626 pilgrims passed through the port. Quarantine.

14. There was a further rise in the average attendance at all the Residency schools except the Crater Arabic School. The average attendance at the two English schools is now 56.2 and 28. School fees realised Rs. 1,508 against Rs. 1,445 and expenditure rose from Rs. 5,946 to Rs. 6,298. Education.

The population of the Native States is so largely dependent on agriculture for a livelihood that, with a generally unfavourable season, improvement in economic conditions was hardly to be looked for. In Janjira and Cutch, which are not exclusively agricultural and where the crops were good, and in Aundh, which enjoyed sufficient and timely rainfall, there was some increase in prosperity. Elsewhere the condition of the people was fair. Though the recovery noticeable last year was to some extent retarded, there was no actual hardship or serious increase in indebtedness. Government loans were freely made use of and some remissions and suspensions of revenue were granted, as in British Territory, but the necessity for other relief measures did not arise. The test relief works opened in the Rewa Kántha Agency and the Jach State attracted no workers and were soon discontinued. The high prices prevailing bore hardly on the minority of the population which is non-agricultural, but were generally beneficial and largely compensated the cultivator for moderate crops. On the other hand, the labouring classes profited by the high standard of wages and the steady demand for labour. The condition of agricultural stock was satisfactory, though scarcity of fodder caused serious mortality among cattle in Khairpur. Apart from plague, from which almost all States suffered more or less severely, the public health was good. There was on the whole a slight increase in petty crime in the Gujarát States, but this, considering the circumstances of the year, was not unnatural.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Surveys.

1.—GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

Operations were confined to the Central Division of the Presidency. The work comprised revision survey on the 2" scale of an area of 1,107.98 square miles in East Khándesh: re-survey on the 2" scale of an area of 1,249.61 square miles in West Khándesh, etc., previously surveyed on the 1" scale: skeleton survey on the 4" scale of 422½ linear miles of Forest Boundary in West Khándesh: and supplementary triangulation extending over an area of 2,375 square miles.

2.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

1. Tidal observations were carried on as usual by means of self-registering tide-gauges. Tidal observations at the ports of Aden, Karachi, Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock (Bombay). Tide tables were published containing predictions for ten ports under the Government of Bombay.

2. A revised line of levels, passing for some distance through a portion of the Bombay Levelling Presidency, was run from Bellary in Madras, *via* Hubli and Yellapur, to Kárwár, with a view to eliminating the former error in mean sea level between Bombay and Kárwár.

3.—REVENUE SURVEYS.

Two special establishments continued to be entertained, (1) a field party consisting of Northern Division. 6 permanent surveyors and 4 temporary hands; (2) a staff of 5 Register writers at the Central Record Office, Broach. During the field season the party was engaged on the following work:—(1) measurement and classification work at Ognaj, an inám village of the Daskroi Táluka: (2) breaking up of oversized survey numbers in Dohad, Godhra and Hálol: (3) measurement and classification of Bhatha lands in certain villages of the Daskroi Táluka: (4) fixing the boundary between certain Khálsa villages and the Tálukdári villages of Chandisar, Dharoda and Ambaliara: (5) measurement work in the Dángs, which was carried out by 2 surveyors lent to the Assistant Political Agent. 1,738 survey numbers comprising 6,832 acres were measured, and 2,411 numbers comprising 6,642 acres were classified. Last year the figures were 1,588 and 695 survey numbers and 5,674 and 2,556 acres respectively. During the recess two of the permanent surveyors were deputed as instructors at the Central Survey Class for Circle Inspectors at Ahmedabad. In addition, special and miscellaneous survey work was performed by the District Inspectors and General Duty Inspectors, the temporary staff in the Central Record Office, Broach, and the District Survey Office, Thána.

To the four parties working on the survey of Tálukdári estates in the Ahmedabad District a fifth was added for work in the Panch Maháls. In Viramgám, Prántij and Dholka Tálukas 123,438 acres, and in the Panch Maháls 35,544 acres, were measured. The measurement of 3,727 acres of alienated land was also verified and confirmed. The classing party, augmented by 10 new men, classed 147,265 acres in 42 villages of the Dholka Táluka and 30,293 acres in 43 villages of the Prántij Táluka.

The Central Division field party (formerly known as the Akráni field party) carried out Central Division. the following work:—(1) measurement of 43,223 acres and classification of 42,864 acres in 17 inám villages of the Nagar, Násik, Sátára and Poona Districts: (2) verification of the Songad-Navápur boundaries extending over 7 miles: (3) revision of the town map of Sholápur. The Survey Daftardár's establishment, assisted by temporary kárkúns, prepared Akarbands of 11 villages in 5 districts, gave instruction to the Circle Inspectors attending the Central Class at Poona, and prepared and scrutinised 1,337 Kamjasti Patrahs besides other miscellaneous work. The judi establishment, before its disbandment on 20th March 1908, prepared scale remuneration statements in respect of 426 Government and 4 inám villages. A temporary establishment of 18 hands was sanctioned for preparing Waslewar books found wanting in some villages of the Ahmednagar District, and 95 villages were done.

The work done by the field party of 6 permanent surveyors was (1) demarcation of nalas Southern Division, containing toddy trees in the Gadag Táluka: (2) measurement of alluvial lands in the Ron Táluka: (3) separation of inám and Government areas in mixed survey numbers: (4) measurement of Párdi lands: (5) measurement of lands taken up for roads: (6) instruction of Circle Inspectors attending the Central Class. Temporary establishments were entertained for miscellaneous special work in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara and Ratnágiri Districts. The Survey Daftardár's establishment calculated revised assessments and prepared settlement papers and Akarbands in respect of 284 villages in the Chikodi, Bijápur, Sindgi, Indi and Gadag Tálukas. Kamjasti Patrahs of 364 villages were also scrutinised.

Southern Marátha
States.

Sind.

One of the three survey parties was disbanded on 1st November 1907. The other two were engaged in completing the remaining field work in the Sāngli State. Thirty-five villages, comprising an area of 86,116 acres, were measured; and 24 villages, with an area of 1,80,464 acres, were classified.

The three survey parties were at work in the Tando Bago, Johi, Kakar, Gumi and Nausahro Feroz Tālukas. In all 74,403 acres were measured, as against 69,659 in the previous year, the average area per party being 24,800 acres as against 23,219 acres in 1906-1907.

2. Settlements.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

In the Northern Division revision settlement rates were announced in the Halol Mahál, the result being an increase in the assessment of 14.36 per cent. Settlement proposals were submitted in respect of the inám village of Umberde in the Kalyán Táluka. In the Central Division settlement reports were submitted in respect of 4 inám and 2 Government villages in the Násik and Sátara Districts; and revised rates were introduced into 9 inám and 2 Government villages in Poona, Nagar, Sátara, West Khándesh and East Khándesh. The result was a net increase in the assessment of Rs. 1,884 or 31 per cent. No settlement reports were sent or revised rates introduced in the Southern Division. In the Southern Marátha States settlement proposals were submitted in respect of 151 villages in the Shirhatti, Mhaisai Paragna, Mangalwedha and Sháhápur tálukas.

2.—SIND.

Revised Irrigational Settlements were introduced in the following Tálukas:—Tando Allahyar, Sháhádápur, Hyderabad, Nasrat, in the Hyderabad District; and the Non-Jamrao areas of the tálukas Mirpur-Khas and Sinjhora in the Thar and Párkar District.

3.—ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

In the Ahmedabad District land measuring 4,900 square feet was assigned to the Dhandhuka Municipality free of rent for constructing a school-house for Dheds. In the Ratnágiri District an area of 10 acres 12 gunthas at Vengurla, assessed at Rs. 2 and occupied by a Roman Catholic Chapel, was exempted from payment of revenue. With regard to the issue of alienation sanads, the balance of 201 remaining to be issued in the Poona District was reduced by 54, and the balance of 21 in the Sátara District by 6. In Sholápur 9 sanads were issued and 55 cases still await disposal. Out of 105 sanads issued in Belgaum, 90 had reference to cash allowances in inám villages. The settlement of these is now almost complete. In Ratnágiri 5 sanads for Kowli ináms and 1 for a District Hereditary Office were issued and 1 sanad for a District Hereditary Office was renewed. In Panch Maháls, East and West Khándesh and Dhárwár, where the number of sanads remaining to be issued is 4, 2, 16 and 6, respectively, the inquiries are for various reasons still proceeding and no sanads were granted during the year. In Sind, there was a decrease of 1,301 acres 24 gunthas in the alienated area in Lárkána, owing to the resumption of 2 jághirs on the death of the jághirdárs. The death of life grantees also led to the resumption of 180 acres 23 gunthas in Hyderabad, out of which 50 acres 28 gunthas were regranted, and of 46 acres in Sukkur. A decrease of Rs. 12,448 in the cash grants in the latter district was due to diminished cultivation.

4.—LAND RECORDS.

1.—Presidency Proper.

General.

1. The Land Records staff continued to work in all the districts in the Presidency proper and, in addition to their ordinary duties of inspection, supervised the training of Village Accountants in Survey and the preparation of the Record of Rights.

Training classes.

2. The usual Survey class for Junior Civilians was conducted by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, and was attended by 6 Civilians and 1 Deputy Collector. Central Survey classes for the training of newly appointed Circle Inspectors were opened at the head-quarter towns in each of the three Divisions. After receiving instruction in the theoretical course at the head-quarter towns, the Circle Inspectors were taken for practical work into the districts where survey operations were being conducted. The training was given as usual by permanent Surveyors under the supervision of the Superintendents, Land Records and Registration. The board of examiners consisted as last year of two Divisional Superintendents of Land Records and Registration and the Director of Land Records as Chairman. During the year 88 Circle Inspectors attended the classes, of whom 70 passed the Survey test.

Classes for Village Accountants were also held as usual. 1,181 Village Accountants passed the preliminary test during the year. In all three Divisions the classes were held at the head-quarters of sub-divisions of districts, which enabled the Superintendent to exercise much closer supervision.

Rights.

3. The preparation of the Record of Rights was newly started this year in 1 Táluka and 2 Pethas in the Northern Division, in 10 Tálukas in the Central Division and in 2 Tálukas of

the Southern Division. In the Jhalod Mahál of the Panch Maháls and in Bijápur Táluka of the Bijápur District, the work was postponed owing to the prevalence of famine or scarcity.

In 1 Táluka in the Central Division, and in 3 Tálukas in the Southern Division, the compilation of the Record commenced in the preceding season but not finished, was continued during the year under report. The Record was prepared by Village Accountants and checked by Circle Inspectors, District Inspectors, Mámátdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers. The Superintendents of Land Records and Registration also inspected the work in numerous tálukas while in progress. Mutation Registers, which are intended for the correction and maintenance of the Record of Rights, were kept in all tálukas where the Record had already been announced and were examined and tested by the officers of the Land Records Department.

4. The experiment of measuring and demarcating sub-divisions of survey numbers, by Pot Hissa measure- the agency of Village Accountants trained in survey, was undertaken on a small scale in 3 ment. districts of the Northern Division, 3 districts of the Central Division and 2 districts of the Southern Division. In 2 other districts of the Central Division pensioners and measurers discharged from the Southern Maráthá Survey were employed on the same work.

5. With a view to further facilitating the work of repair of boundary marks, the system Boundary marks re- followed in Sind of supplying Circle Inspectors with advances to cover working expenses was pairs. extended to the Presidency proper.

2.—Sind.

1. There is no regular Survey Class for Tapadárs and Supervising Tapadárs, but those Training of Tapadárs. who are found to have forgotten their survey work are to be attached to a Survey Party for a year, in order that their knowledge may be brought up to the requisite standard.

2. The Record was written up in 4 and promulgated in 9 tálukas. In 5 tálukas compila- Record of Rights. tion was in progress.

3. Waste Lands.

The following table shows the variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past two years.

District.	1937-1938.			1936-1937.		
	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,538,793	1,407,441	126,352	1,534,486	1,406,457	128,029
Kaira	535,674	440,716	94,958	535,132	435,366	99,766
Panch Maháls	550,292	454,307	95,925	549,108	459,549	89,559
Broach	499,202	459,920	39,282	498,916	461,625	34,321
Surat	711,820	660,608	51,252	711,694	662,624	49,040
Thana	914,004	876,894	37,170	914,747	877,581	37,216
Total	4,741,845	4,299,906	441,939	4,744,083	4,306,152	437,931
<i>Central Division.</i>						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmednagar	2,602,460	2,552,853	49,607	2,606,070	2,556,986	49,084
East Khándesh	1,870,603	1,780,817	83,786	2,015,171	1,793,070	222,101
West Khándesh	1,611,310	1,310,235	301,104	1,609,591	1,335,702	273,889
Nasik	2,187,777	2,053,279	134,499	2,131,448	2,051,792	79,656
Poona	1,620,548	1,914,131	15,417	1,929,420	1,918,760	15,660
Sátara	1,423,335	1,409,296	23,039	1,423,365	1,399,457	23,908
Sholápur	2,308,740	2,295,927	12,813	2,307,759	2,295,016	12,748
Total	13,033,803	13,313,538	620,265	14,022,824	13,345,783	677,041
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bolgaum	1,221,394	1,144,348	77,046	1,221,415	1,144,161	77,254
Bijapur	2,217,554	2,159,155	58,399	2,217,816	2,158,268	59,548
Dhárwár	1,652,701	1,588,474	61,227	1,652,934	1,590,388	62,596
Kánara	382,886	335,924	46,962	392,407	335,612	46,885
Kolaba	754,569	720,264	34,305	751,638	719,834	31,849
Ratnágiri	1,610,865	1,597,881	12,984	1,610,262	1,598,409	11,853
Total	7,839,469	7,546,046	293,423	7,836,057	7,546,672	289,985
<i>Sind.</i>						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hydrabad	3,472,755	2,067,948	1,404,807	3,420,401	2,082,528	1,337,873
Karachi	1,823,037	610,573	1,212,524	1,821,163	605,105	1,215,998
Larkána	2,081,937	1,124,266	957,691	2,089,735	1,111,607	978,088
Mukkur	1,209,846	759,424	540,422	1,504,312	750,544	753,768
Thar and Parkar	3,353,256	2,159,485	1,193,771	3,372,244	2,204,816	1,167,428
Upper Sind Frontier	1,195,480	935,924	259,556	1,197,778	920,723	271,055
Total	13,223,391	7,637,620	5,585,771	13,405,633	7,681,473	5,724,160

4. Wards and other Estates.

Besides the estates under the management of the Talukdāri Settlement Officer and of the Manager, Incumbered Estates, Sind, there were at the close of the year 134 minors' estates under the management of Collectors. Of these 31 were in the Northern Division, 15 in the Central Division, 22 in the Southern Division, and 66 in Sind.

1.—ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TALUKDĀRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

General.

1. There were 491 estates under the management of this Department with a gross revenue of Rs. 14,26,819, of which nearly Rs. 6,44,869 were realized during the year under report. The short collections are accounted for by the character of the season which necessitated the advance of a large amount of takāvi. In the Ahmedabad District Rs. 1,17,627 were advanced as takāvi under Act XII of 1834 and Rs. 1,900 under Act XIX of 1883, and only Rs. 16,067 could be recovered. Recoveries on account of Special Loans amounted to Rs. 8,566 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 5,459 in Kaira, and Rs. 164 in Broach.

Incumbered estates.

2. There were 19 estates under the management of this Department under Act VI of 1862, besides 12 estates which, though released from the Act under the 20 years' rule, continued under management owing to debts due to Government. The balance of Government loan debt was reduced in the case of 12 estates owing to famine concessions sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1623, dated 15th February 1908. In all Rs. 7,384 were repaid during the year and the balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,30,303 including Rs. 12,518 of interest. The amount remaining due to private creditors was Rs. 19,022. There were 20 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in Kaira. The balance of Government loan debt was reduced in the case of 9 estates under the concessions referred to above. Rs. 9,400 were recovered and the balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 58,944 including Rs. 2,147 of arrears of interest. Nothing was paid to private creditors during the year, the balance due being Rs. 4,863. There were two estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in the Broach District. The estates are continued under management on account of debts due to private creditors only. In all Rs. 2,174 were paid and the balance due at the end of the year was Rs. 3,855. As a result of the inquiries made under the Incumbered Estates Acts and the proposals submitted by the Talukdāri Settlement Officer for remission of interest accumulated during the famine and reduction of the rates of interest, 21 estates which were very hopelessly involved have been granted special reductions and ordinary and penal rates of interest have been reduced from 5 to 4 and 6 to 5 per cent. respectively. There were 52 estates (42 in Ahmedabad, 9 in Kaira and 1 in Broach) under the management of this Department during the year under the Guardians and Wards Act, and one under the Court of Wards Act. Debt settlement inquiries in connection with the indebted estates of the minors are in progress. The original liabilities of a majority of these estates have been reduced owing to the rejection of claims not submitted within six months of the notice and the elimination of debts incurred without the sanction of the Talukdāri Settlement Officer. There were 148 estates under management under section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code and 3 under section 504. The total decretal debt remaining unpaid amounted to Rs. 6,27,254.

Execution of decrees.

3. There were 495 decrees and dakhāsts under execution at the commencement of the year and 67 were received during the year. Of these 95 were returned to the Courts, 91 are under inquiry and 286 are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property. In all Rs. 24,447 were paid to judgment-creditors in part payment of their claims. No estate was sold in execution of a decree.

Miscellaneous estates.

4. There were 169 estates under management under the Talukdārs' Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and on account of loans and takāvi paid to talukdārs and their tenants. The Sānanā Thākor having refused to give the requisite consent under section 28 of the Talukdārs' Act, his estate has been attached under section 26 of the Act with the sanction of Government.

Leases.

5. The system of leasing estates to outsiders contemplated in Government Resolution No. 3631, dated 11th April 1906, is gaining strength from year to year. Yearly leases of 5 estates in Dhandhuka and 6 estates in Viramgām were issued to outsiders during the year under report. Yearly leases of 72 estates in Dhandhuka and 4 in Viramgām were granted to the Talukdārs. The estate of Gamph, in Dhandhuka Taluka, was leased to the Thākor for one year for Rs. 28,000.

6. Applications for permission to borrow money under section 31 of the Talukdārs' Act granted to the extent of Rs. 1,19,154.

7. Eleven partition cases were pending at the commencement of the year and five new applications were received during the year. Out of these, three were disposed of (one by the settlement), leaving 13 pending at the end of the year.

The detailed survey of Talukdāri villages in the Panch Mahāls and the Ahmedabad District continued during the year under the supervision of this office. Measurement of Talukdāri villages of Viramgām Taluka and classification work in the Talukdāri Dholka Taluka were completed during the year. The measurement work of 25 Dohad Taluka was also completed during the year.

2.—INCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

1. There was only one estate under the management of the Collector of Karachi during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 11,222-9-0 and the balance to the credit of the estate at the commencement of the year was Rs. 3,444-16-10. Rs. 400 were paid during the year towards the liquidation of private debts. The miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,956-8-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,310-2-10 at the close of the year. There was one estate under the management of the Collector of Larkana. The receipts amounted to Rs. 18,538-12-0 and the balance at the end of the previous year was Rs. 3,699-11-4, making up a total of Rs. 22,238-7-4. The expenditure was Rs. 13,664, out of which Rs. 3,861 were paid towards the liquidation of private debts: the balance at the end of the year being Rs. 8,575. There was one estate under the management of the Collector of Sukkur. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 33,824-1-0 and the balance at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 10,805-11-10. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 36,152-0-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,977-11-11 at the end of the year.

Estates under the
management of
District Officers.

2. The number of estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, at the commencement of the year was 396. Fourteen new estates were taken under management and 68 were relinquished, leaving 342 at the close of the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 9,51,609 and the opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,61,377. Out of the total amount of Rs. 11,12,986, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,47,781, of which Rs. 2,84,351 were spent in the payment of debts and loans. The amounts due on account of Government loans and private debts at the close of the year were Rs. 12,927 and Rs. 1,18,400 respectively.

Estates under the
Manager,
Incumbered Estates.

5. Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

1. Owing to the unfavourable season, agriculturists experienced more difficulty than last year in meeting the land revenue demand. But it was only in those districts where large arrears have accumulated owing to a succession of bad seasons that the Government claim pressed at all hardily. Substantial improvement in material prosperity was out of the question. But the high prices prevailing to some extent compensated for the impaired outturn of crops, and a liberal grant of remissions and suspensions, where they were clearly called for, and the judicious use of Tagai, gave the necessary relief and prevented retrogression. Contumacy in the payment of land revenue was, as usual, most noticeable where there was least excuse for it. There is some evidence that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, by establishing sounder business relations between the sávkár and his client, is having the desired effect of protecting the revenue-paying classes from the encroachment of the non-agriculturist. It is true that the number of sale-deeds has generally increased, but, as the majority of these are in reality mortgages and will, under the amended law, be treated as such, the increase is deprived of much of its significance. The shrinkage of the rayat's credit, for which the Act is responsible, is a blessing in disguise, if it tends to check the absorption of the soil by Bráhmans, Banias and Pársis. In the Konkan, it must be admitted, the situation shows almost no improvement. The conversion of the revenue-paying into a rent-paying class is becoming rapidly more complete, and remedial measures are practically powerless, since the root of the evil lies in the ignorance and improvidence of the agricultural population. But it is satisfactory to note that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has enabled some occupants in Kolába to redeem their lands from the grip of the sávkár.

Revenue-paying
classes.

2. There is no remarkable change to record in the relations between landlords and tenants and it is as difficult as ever to generalise from the rather vaguely defined phenomena which marked the year. The emancipation of the tenant class, to which the signs of the past few years have pointed, is and must be a very slow process. Some further extension of the crop-share system, as opposed to cash rents, is apparent in districts where rainfall is precarious. In Bijápur it is reported that tenants generally refuse to bind themselves to make cash payments, and in parts of Gujarát, e.g., in Kaira, half the produce is said to be becoming the more common form of rent. In the vicinity of large industrial centres the competition of the labour market and the consequent scarcity of tenants continued to be effective in checking rack-renting and forcing reasonable concessions from the landlords. The clearing of the woodlands in Thána is also drawing off numbers of the local cultivators and already producing something like competition for tenants between rival landlords. It is hardly possible to say, however, that the present year has seen any appreciable progress in the direction of emancipation. Nor is appreciable progress to be looked for until the agriculturists have learned the lesson of combination. The refusal of a number of khoti tenants in Ratnágiri to pay their rents until certain customary dues claimed by the khots have been clearly defined and valued, is the only striking instance this year of concerted action for common objects. There was serious trouble in certain talukdári estates in Ahmedabad where the tenants-at-will, instigated by Vaniás and others in whose power they are, are claiming occupancy rights against the talukdárs. In one instance the situation led to a riot with bloodshed and loss of life. In Sind, the tension between the Zamindárs and their "haris" seems to be growing, but is kept in check by the Sindi's respect for custom and by the fact that the demand for tenants exceeds the supply. On the whole, however, the relations between landlords and tenants were amicable in the sense that they were undisturbed by positive ill-feeling. Between the absentee landlord and the cultivator there can be little sympathy. The relation is almost wholly pecuniary and the landlord's interest ceases with the

Rent-paying
classes—Relation
between landlords
and tenants.

ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
LAND.

receipt of his dues. It is a regrettable fact that many of the inámdárs are equally aloof and unfeeling, but an increasing number of them are undertaking to follow the Government policy of remissions and suspensions in return for larger powers under the Land Revenue Code. Much of the discontent in alienated villages is the result of unbusiness-like methods, such as the retention of long-standing arrears in the accounts; and the obstinacy of the inámdár is met by contumacy on the part of the tenants, assisted, frequently, by collusive village officers.

Working of Act VI,
of 1901.

3. The restricted tenure continues to be unpopular both in the Presidency and Sind. But *bona fide* agriculturists, who really wish to develop and work additional land, are generally willing enough to take it on the new tenure if they cannot get it on the old and considerable grants, especially of waste lands, were made during the last year, *e.g.* in the Panch Maháls (7,557 acres), Ahmednagar (7,254 acres), East Khándesh (6,589 acres), West Khándesh (21,219 acres), Karáchi (11,231 acres), Sukkur (6,555 acres), and the Upper Sind Frontier (5,761 acres). In some districts, where the low occupancy price has encouraged speculative buying, cases of infringement of the terms of the tenure have had to be dealt with.

Assistance and
other suits.

4. In most districts superior holders had recourse to the courts less frequently than last year, the principal reason being, no doubt, that the unfavourable season gave little hope of success. The policy of deferring assistance in times and places where suspensions are declared also tends to discourage applications.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1. Course of Legislation.

Three Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India during the year commencing 1st April 1907.

These were :—

- (1) Act I of 1907 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874).
- (2) Act II of 1907 (An Act further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879).
- (3) Act III of 1907 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and to amend the Bombay Motor-vehicles Act, 1904).

The objects of Act I of 1907 were to legalize the use of wider tram-cars than those hitherto allowed in Bombay and the increase of their speed, in view of the substitution of electric for horse traction.

The objects of Act II of 1907 were firstly to enable the Civil Courts in all cases alleged to fall under Chapter III of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, to inquire into and determine the real nature of monetary transactions to which agriculturists are parties, notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the ordinary law, and secondly to empower the Collector to set aside execution sales of land belonging to agriculturists on account of inadequacy of price.

The main object of Act III of 1907 was to give legal sanction to the various financial re-arrangements between Government and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay consequent on Government relieving the latter body of all liability to contribute towards the police charges of the City in consideration of the Corporation undertaking certain medical, educational and other expenses that had theretofore devolved on Government.

The following Bill was also introduced into the Legislative Council on the 10th March 1908 :—

Bill No. I of 1908 (A Bill to amend the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899).

2. Police.

For details see the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1907 and the tables under Police printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

I.—MORUSSIL, SIND AND RAILWAYS.

1. The total Police Force of the Presidency, including Sind and Railways, stood at 22,608 Strength and cost of officers and men against 22,994 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance rose from the Police. Rs. 47,60,519 to Rs. 51,21,173. The increase of Rs. 3,60,654 is accounted for by various measures of re-organisation, especially additional appointments to the superior grades and the recruitment of clerical establishments for the offices of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

Education.	2. The standard of education is practically stationary. The number of officers and men able to read and write is 11,811, or 54.1 per cent., against 54.8 per cent. last year.
Ball practice.	3. The armed portion of the force, from which the Presidency prize competitors are drawn, numbered 5,957 compared with 5,678 in 1906, but the rise in the number of qualified competitors, marksmen, and second class shots was more than proportionate to this increase. The shooting of the Armed Police, as a whole, is undoubtedly improving, but that of the Mounted Police, and the Foot Police armed with smooth-bore was less satisfactory. The Sind Police again showed very poor results.
Punishments.	4. The number of punishments dropped from 2,500 to 2,134, and the average percentage of punishments to total strength from 11.36 to 9.8.
Rewards.	5. Rewards by promotion, good conduct tickets, and cash numbered 3,240 compared with 4,051 in the previous year. The decline is due to the introduction of the increment system under which Superintendents cannot give grade promotion for good work done by Constables.
Police cognizable cases.	6. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police was 30,555 or 2,467 less than last year.
Investigation by the Police and its results.	7. Deducting 303 cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and adding cases pending from last year, there was a total of 34,302 cases for investigation against 37,129 in 1906. Orders were received in 29,504 of these compared with 33,289.
Undetected crime.	8. The number of cases remaining undetected was 3,066 against 8,111 and the proportion of undetected to true crime 41.5 per cent. against 38 per cent.
Excluded Police cases.	9. The number of complaints struck off as due to mistakes of law or non-cognizable was 10,354, or 29.92 per cent. of the total number of cases for disposal, against 32.84 per cent. last year. The largest number of such cases occurred in the Central Division.
False cases.	10. One thousand and forty-eight cases were classed as maliciously false, an increase of 95 over last year's figure. Sind was responsible for 365 and the Central Division for 359.
True cases and their results.	11. The total amount of real cognizable crime amounted to 19,390 cases compared with 21,138 in the previous year. The decrease was distributed over all Divisions and Railways, and runs through all classes of cases except Classes I "Offences against the State" and II "Serious offences against the person," where there was a slight rise. The ratio of convictions obtained to true cases sent for trial was 80 per cent. the same as in 1906. The ratio of convictions to the whole number of true complaints was 51 compared with 54 per cent.
Persons in Police cases.	12. With less crime to deal with the total number of persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> dropped from 27,687 to 25,441. The ratio of persons convicted to persons tried also fell from 61.1 per cent. to 59.3 per cent.
Property stolen and recovered.	13. Property valued at Rs. 13,06,867 was stolen during the year, the corresponding figure for last year being Rs. 11,59,825. There was thus an increase of Rs. 1,47,042. The percentage of recoveries was 30.6 against 36.63 in the previous year.

II.—RURAL POLICE.

Rewards of various kinds were granted in 146 cases compared with 235 last year, while punishments were inflicted in 101 cases compared with 277.

III.—ADDITIONAL POLICE.

No additional police were employed in the Northern or Central Divisions; but an additional post of one Head Constable and two Constables was retained in the village of Bangeffi Gudihal in the Dhárwar District of the Southern Division on account of the depredations of the Kaikadis. In Sind forces of additional police were imposed in 7 cases, for the control of criminal tribes or villages. Two of the posts were directed against the Húr organisation. The total number of additional police employed was 18 Head Constables and 78 Constables.

IV.—BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Establishment.	1. There was no change in the strength or distribution of the force except the addition of 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables to the Public Land Conveyance Department.
Conduct and health.	2. The number of officers and men punished fell from 408 to 287, the decrease being due to the fact that minor offences were dealt with by warnings instead of small fines. One thousand one hundred and fourteen officers and men were rewarded in various ways. The number of admissions to hospital was 1,920 compared with 1,966 last year.
Casualties and recruiting.	3. In the total of 165 casualties there were 43 resignations, 47 dismissals, 47 deaths and 46 retirements. Six deaths were due to plague. Recruits numbered 164 against 132 last year.
Education.	4. One hundred and ninety-eight officers and 676 men could read and write against 190 and 612, respectively, last year.
Cognizable offences.	5. The total number of cognizable cases decreased from 53,551 to 50,724, the decrease being in cases reported to the Police which numbered 44,979, while cases reported to Magistrates numbered 5,745 against 5,828. Convictions were obtained in 42,500 of the Police cases, the

percentage being 94.47 against 94.77 last year. The number of excluded cases rose from 1,050 to 1,226; of these 41 were declared to be false. The percentage of convictions in the 43,898 cases classed as true was 97.26 against 96.89 in 1906.

6. The total number of non-cognizable cases rose from 8,789 to 9,354, while the percentage of convictions fell from 38.03 to 35.56. Non-cognizable cases.

7. The number of undetected cases was 644 compared with 659. Undetected cases.

8. The value of property alleged to have been stolen was Rs. 3,07,098, a decrease of Rs. 87,167. The percentage of recoveries rose from 51.7 to 62.5, and the percentage of cases in which property was recovered from 80 to 83. Property stolen and recovered.

9. The number of finger impressions received rose from 3,185 to 3,390, and the number of prisoners identified from 674 to 794. Criminal Identification Department.

10. As last year 86 firms were authorized to deal in arms and ammunition. The number of licenses and permits issued under the Arms Act was 3,671 compared with 3,543. Under the Explosives Act, 210 and under the Petroleum Act 134 licenses were issued showing a decrease of 113 under the former and 145 under the latter. Arms, Petroleum and Explosives Acts.

11. Two hundred and fifty motor-cars were registered during the year. The total number of vehicles actually running in the Presidency is 874, of which there are approximately 614 in Bombay City. Out of 33 prosecutions 27 ended in conviction. Motor-vehicles Acts.

12. The number of pilgrims who left Bombay for the Hedjaz was 20,317, and the number who returned and were sent to their homes 21,372. Pilgrims.

13. Sixteen foreigners, of whom 14 were Arabs, were deported. Deportations.

14. The number of fires decreased from 133 to 97, and the damage to property from Rs. 57.6 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs. There were only a few cotton fires this year. Fires.

15. The efficiency of the force was severely tested during the year by the strain put upon it by the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan and by the strikes of mill-hands. The notorious burglar Nanabhai Dinshaw was arrested. There was discontent among the native constables in respect of the alleged inadequacy of their pay, and legal proceedings had to be taken against two of the leaders.

V.—ADEN POLICE.

Information concerning Aden Police will be found in Chapter I of this Report

VJ.—VAGRANTS.

1. The total number of inmates was 175, 34 more than last year. Of these 10 were shipped as sailors, etc., 37 given employment by private firms, docks or railways, 21 deserted, 2 escaped, 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 2 sent to the Strangers' Home, 1 died in hospital, 34 were discharged having means, 12 discharged to the care of friends, 1 handed over to the Detective Police, 25 convicted by Magistrates, and 1 deported. At the close of the year 24 remained in the workhouse. The total cost to Government was Rs. 7,977 compared with Rs. 7,722 during 1906. Government Male Workhouse.

2. The number of inmates was 8. Two were given employment, 2 discharged to the care of friends, 2 deported, 1 sent to the Lunatic Asylum, and 1 escaped from hospital. The total cost was Rs. 129 against Rs. 102 in 1906. Government Female Workhouse.

3. The total cost to Government on account of the Vagrancy Act was Rs. 8,028 compared with Rs. 9,574 last year. Expenditure.

3. Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

For details see tables under Wild Animals and Snakes printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. During the year 1907, 65 persons were killed by wild animals, 8 more than in 1906. Leopards and panthers were responsible for 27 deaths. The mortality from snake-bite was 1,171 against 1,143 in the previous year. There were 248 cases in Ratnagiri, 127 in Hyderabad, 123 in Thana. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes decreased from 7,951 to 7,382. Over 4,000 of these deaths occurred in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Damage.

2. Rs. 2,981 were paid in rewards for the destruction of 821 wild animals, last year's figures being Rs. 3,138 and 744 respectively. The total includes 59 tigers, 149 leopards and panthers, 10 bears, and 135 wolves. 13,698 snakes were killed (5,632 in Ratnagiri and 3,236 in Thar and Parkar) and Rs. 139 paid in rewards. Rewards.

3. The number of gun-licenses issued for crop protection was 1,141 against 647 last year, and the total number in force was 6,273. Licenses.

4. Chemical Analysis.

For details see the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyst to Government, and tables under Medical and Investigations printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The number of analyses decreased from 4,951 in 1906 to 4,550 in 1907. In 248 cases of suspected human poisoning and 97 cases of suspected animal poisoning, poison was detected in 73 and 50 cases respectively. Arsenic was the poison most commonly found. Out of 117 cases of suspected staining with blood, etc., the presence of blood was detected in 62 out of 67 cases.

2. Three-hundred and forty-two samples of potable water were analysed. Of these 139 were declared unfit for drinking purposes. 1,135 samples of wood and mineral naphtha and methylated spirit were forwarded for examination, of which 87 were rejected. Samples of commissariat stores, imported alcoholic liquids, opium, country spirit, salt, petroleum explosives, etc., were also examined.

5. Criminal Justice.

For details see the Annual Report on Criminal Justice and table Criminal Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

Number of offences. 1. The total number of offences fell from 159,751 to 157,996. The number of cases reported as true was 93.7 per cent. of the total, and of these 39.8 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code, the rest under special and local laws. There was a material increase in cases of hurt, criminal force, intimidation, and cases under the Breaches of Contract Act, Cantonment Rules, Criminal Procedure Code, and District Municipal Act. There was a considerable decrease in cases under the Cantonment Code, Forest Act, A'bkari Act, City of Bombay Police Act, and District Police Act. The number of murders was 252, 22 less than in 1906. The proportion of true cases to population varied from 1 to 12 in Bombay to 1 to 760 in Ratnagiri, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Poona heading the list. Crime increased in Hyderabad, Poona, Karachi and Ahmedabad, and decreased in Bombay, Sátara, Násik and Belgaum.

Cases brought to trial and persons involved. 2. The number of cases brought to trial fell from 148,620 to 146,641, but the number of persons involved rose from 237,831 to 238,566. Of the latter, 49.2 per cent. were acquitted or discharged and 46.2 per cent. convicted, compared with 48 and 47 per cent. respectively last year. The ratio of persons convicted to persons charged was 7 per cent. in cases of hurt, 5 per cent. in cases of criminal intimidation, 68 per cent. in cases of theft, 44 per cent. in cases of offences affecting life and 85 per cent. in cases under special and local laws. The number of European British subjects tried rose from 550 to 576. Four hundred and twenty-five were convicted.

Miscellaneous cases. 3. There were 3,429 miscellaneous cases before the courts, involving 7,074 persons, of whom 71 per cent. were convicted. There was a material increase in the number of persons involved in proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, security for good behaviour; and a material decrease in the number of cases under Chapter XII, disputes as to immovable property.

Cases decided. 4. The number of original cases disposed of was 145,306 against 148,540 last year. Of these, 142,403 were disposed of by Magistrates. Of the persons convicted, 36.5 per cent. were convicted on regular and 63.5 per cent. on summary trial. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 was 254 against 286.

Punishments. 5. Sentences of death and transportation were passed in 55 and 133 cases compared with 52 and 138 last year. Sentences of imprisonment, fine and whipping decreased by 2,977, 2,513 and 145 respectively. In 79,698 cases the amount of fine did not exceed Rs. 10 and in 5,577 it was between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50; in 5,496 cases the term of imprisonment did not exceed 15 days and in 7,985 it was between 15 days and 6 months. The total amount of fines imposed fell from Rs. 4,33,175 to Rs. 4,18,571 and that of fines realized from Rs. 3,52,207 to Rs. 3,44,677. The total number of whippings was 1,509. One thousand and eighteen were in lieu of other punishments, 945 being on first conviction and 73 on re-conviction. One hundred and sixty-six were in addition to other punishments. Three hundred and twenty-five were inflicted on juveniles.

Appeals and revision. 6. 45.6 per cent. of the appeals were rejected. The sentence was confirmed in 27 per cent., enhanced in 4 per cent., reduced in 9 per cent. and reversed in 17 per cent. of the total number. In revision, 22 sentences were enhanced, 74 reduced or altered, 201 reversed. Proceedings were quashed in the case of 29 persons and a new trial or further inquiry ordered in the case of 167.

Trial by Jury and Assessors. 7. Persons tried by jury and with the aid of assessors numbered 281 and 1,285 respectively. In the High Court the verdict of the jury was approved in all cases, and in the Courts of Sessions in the case of 204 persons out of 281. In cases tried with assessors the Judge agreed with all in 73 per cent. and differed from all in 14 per cent.

6. Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details see the Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1907 and tables under Jails printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total population of all classes of prisoners confined in the Prisons, Subsidiary Population. Jails, Lock-ups and Civil Jails during the year 1907 was 87,250 against 92,408, a decrease of 5,158. The daily average population was 8,854, a decrease of 503. There was a marked decline in the number of admissions to the two Bombay Prisons (due to the fact that the House of Correction was not used as a receiving prison this year and to the falling off in the number of cases of begging and road obstruction) and those to the Yeráwda Central Prison, the Thána Special Prison, and the Dhárwár Prison. The prisons of Karáhi, Hyderabad and Sukkur show a marked increase which is chiefly due to police activity in prosecuting bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. The number of juveniles decreased from 143 to 57. Of these 31 received sentences not exceeding 1 month, while 11 had been previously convicted. The number of female convicts was 1,574 compared with 1,647 last year. The percentage of prisoners to free population was 0.145 as against 0.158 in 1906.

2. There was an increase of 268 in the number of transfers to other jails, mainly due to overcrowding in the Sind Prisons. Owing to sufficient means of transport not being available, prisoners only 40 male prisoners were sent to the Andamans, as against 85 last year. 22 prisoners were released by order of Government for sickness, &c. Executions numbered 29, 4 more than last year. There were 4 escapes, as against 9 in 1906. All the prisoners were recaptured. The number of prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding 1 month decreased from 6,277 to 5,167.

3. The number of convicts recognised as habituals decreased from 2,739 to 1,665. This decrease is however only apparent for the former figure wrongly included all reconvicted prisoners.

4. Nine hundred and ten persons were identified by this means compared with 918 in the previous year. Finger Impression Bureau.

5. The number of jail offences has decreased, in proportion to the reduction in the total jail population, from 16,199 to 15,303. Of the 15,515 punishments awarded 79 per cent. were minor and 21 per cent. major punishments. The number of corporal punishments increased from 100 to 108, mainly on account of the Sindi prisoners at Ahmedabad, who gave great trouble.

6. Two thousand two hundred and forty prisoners were released under the remission mark system, as compared with 2,541 in the past year. 1,003 males and 11 females were employed as convict officers against 1,012 males and 10 females in 1906. Mark system and convict officers.

7. At the beginning of the year there were 49 male prisoners in the Civil Jails, 838 males and 1 female were admitted: 842 males were released: thus leaving a balance of 45 males and 1 female at the close of 1907. Civil prisoners.

8. The gross expenditure decreased from Rs. 7,71,659 to Rs. 7,28,672 and the cost per head from Rs. 82-13-7 to Rs. 82-10-9. The decline is due partly to the smaller average number confined, partly to more favourable rates for food-grains. The cash earnings of convict, fell off remarkably from Rs. 1,19,164 to Rs. 40,306. The chief cause of the reduction was that large stocks of manufactured goods or raw materials remained on hand at the end of the year. This accounted for a loss of Rs. 20,544 from the Yeráwda Printing Press, and also for an apparent decline in the profits of the Sind Gang from Rs. 19,071 to Rs. 10,813. The value of jail-made articles sold to Government decreased by Rs. 103 to Rs. 19,112. There was a net profit of Rs. 3,125 from the quinine industry against a loss of Rs. 479 last year. Finance.

9. The ratio of deaths *per mille* fell from 21.8 to 20.3. There was overcrowding in the Common Prison, the Hyderabad Central Prison and the District Prisons of Dhárwár and Rajkot, but only the first two exhibit a ratio of mortality in excess of 3.3 *per mille* of average strength. There were 155 deaths, 6 less than last year. The number of admissions to hospital, and the daily average number of sick, were 5,221 and 240.3 against 5,460 and 243.2 in 1906. There were 8 cases of Plague and 3 deaths and of this number 7 cases and 2 deaths occurred in the House of Correction, Bombay. In subsidiary Jails and lock-ups the daily average strength, number of admissions to hospital and number of deaths decreased from 1,426, 819 and 40 to 1,315, 692 and 22 respectively. Vital statistics.

10. The two special classes for adults at Thána and for juveniles at Dhárwár, continued to give satisfactory results. Miscellaneous

7. Civil Justice.

For details see the Annual Report on Civil Justice and table Civil Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of suits instituted was 125,560 against 132,478, the decrease being apparently due, as last year, to the extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of suits to the whole Presidency. Suits for money decreased considerably, miscellaneous suits slightly, while all other kinds of suits show some increase. The percentage of suits for money or

movable property fell from 78 to 75.4 and that of suits relating to immovable property rose from 14 to 15.9. The aggregate value of suits rose from Rs. 3,53,98,589 to Rs. 4,03,46,807. This was due to an increase in the number of suits over Rs. 500 in value, suits under Rs. 500 shewing a decrease.

Disposal of suits.

2. Of 164,646 suits for disposal 129,825 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 34,820 against 37,020 last year. The percentage of contested suits was 37.9. The average duration of contested suits fell from 243 days to 175 days, and of uncontested suits from 91 to 71 days. In the superior courts the average duration of contested suits dropped from 574 to 176 days. Bombay is still the most and Thar and Parkar the least litigious district, the ratio of suits to population being 1 to 29 in the former and 1 to 839 in the latter. The number of miscellaneous suits disposed of was 1,949 compared with 19,766 last year.

Appeals.

3. The number of appeals presented rose from 5,298 to 6,447 and of appeals decided from 4,672 to 5,644. Arrears numbered 4,873 against 4,070. The decree was confirmed in 65 per cent. of the cases and reversed in 15 per cent.

Applications for execution of decrees.

4. The number of applications for execution fell from 167,334 to 147,503. Disposals numbered 154,852 against 166,600 and arrears 43,288 against 50,637. In 23,870 cases satisfaction was obtained in full, in 28,677 in part, while 102,255 proved wholly infructuous. The total amount realized in execution came to Rs. 47,38,489 against Rs. 55,58,850. The number of cases in which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned was 569 against 646, and sales of immovable property numbered 3,589 against 4,175. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 370 against 402. Seventy-five were granted and 75 rejected.

2.—EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The number of decrees transferred to the Collectors for disposal during the year 1907 was 6,637, compared with 6,411 in 1906. Including a balance of 9,081 there were 15,718 decrees for disposal, an increase of 74. Of these 6,763 were disposed of, 3,083 by mutual agreement compared with 2,629 last year, 1,440 by sale of the property, and 2,098 by return to the Civil Courts for various reasons. In cases settled by mutual agreement the amount paid by judgment-debtors was Rs. 6,99,148 and the amount remitted by creditors Rs. 68,908. The area of land sold was 14,060 acres assessed at Rs. 13,632; the corresponding figures for last year being 12,995 acres and Rs. 29,214. The amount realised was Rs. 3,30,006 compared with Rs. 5,16,026. The incidence of mortgage liens was 37 per cent. of the sale price in the Northern, 14 per cent. in the Central and 22 per cent. in the Southern Division.

8. Registration.

For details see Annual Report on Registration for 1907-1908 and Tables under Registration printed in Part IX of the Statistics of British India.

1.—REGISTRATION UNDER ACT III OF 1877.

General.

1. From the 1st November 1907 a reorganization scheme was introduced, the principal features of which are the abolition of commission, the raising of the sub-registrars' pay, and the conversion of the karkūns hitherto maintained out of the sub-registrars' commission into pensionable Government servants. The sub-registrars now start on Rs. 40 and it is possible to recruit a much better class of men. The attention of the Inspector-General of Registration has been mainly directed to the working out of a definite policy for the co-ordination of the Land Record and Registration Record, with a view to the formation of a complete register of title based on possession. Various proposals calculated to give gradual effect to this policy have been sanctioned during the year.

Number of deeds registered.

2. The total number of registrations increased from 195,182 to 201,903, the highest total yet reached. The increase is marked in Kaira, the four Deccan Districts, Bijapur, Dhárwār, Karāchi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier, while there are noticeable decreases in East and West Khāndesh, Kānara, Ahmedabad and Kolāba.

Variations.

3. Compulsory registration shows a considerable increase above the average of the last triennium, due to the extension to the Presidency proper of Act VI of 1904, which made mortgage deeds affecting property valued at less than Rs. 100 compulsorily registrable. On the other hand, optional registrations showed a considerable decline. The tendency to substitute sale deeds for mortgages, attributed to the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, has been greatly accentuated. There is a substantial increase in the number of sales in all districts except East Khāndesh, Kolāba and Lārkāna. However, the recent amendments of the Act, ensuring legal recognition of contemporary oral agreements, make the situation less serious than it appears from the figures. The number of leases registered was 30,000, or 3,600 less than in 1905 when Act VI of 1904 was in force and written leases of non-agricultural property for less than 1 year were compulsorily registrable. The decline consequent on the suspension of the Act was balanced to some extent by increase, in Kolāba, Dhárwār and Bijapur. The question of making all leases for less than 1 year compulsory is under discussion.

4. The figures of sale certificates under section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code, and of those granted by Revenue officers, show a satisfactory decline from 2,787 and 1,598 in 1906 to 2,171 and 1,310 respectively in 1907. The number of certificates filed under the Tagávi Acts continues to be very large.

5. The amount of inspection performed by the various inspecting officers has been on the whole adequate. The recent appointment of a fourth Inspector will ensure that every office in the Presidency is inspected once a year.

6. The use of thumb impressions as a means of ensuring identification and preventing fraud, is now general, and has led to the conviction of several criminals who would otherwise have escaped.

7. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 6,24,800 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,97,500, Financial results showing a net surplus of Rs. 3,27,300. The cost of registration works out to about 2½ annas per cent. on the value of property dealt with.

2.—REGISTRATION UNDER ACT XVII OF 1873.

1. The Village Registration system was in force in Ahmadnagar, Poona, Sátára and General. Sholápur.

2. Taking the figures for the last three years, and comparing them with those for the preceding triennium, the average number of registrations has increased by 7 per cent. from 96,725 to 103,891, the average number of sales from 15,337 to 18,111, of mortgages with possession from 17,081 to 18,237, and of mortgages without possession from 9,070 to 11,478. Leases for a period not exceeding 1 year average 41,041 or rather less than in the previous three years.

3. The average number of transactions between agriculturists for the triennium 1905-1907 was 48,764 against 42,310 for the period 1902-1904, and of transactions between agriculturists and non-agriculturists 35,345 against 36,381. Special steps have been taken to ensure more correct classification.

4. The revenue was Rs. 39,871, and the expenditure Rs. 55,100. The deficit was less by Rs. 2,368 than in 1906. Every effort was made to economise by amalgamation of charges, and by the reduction of 22 offices. Proposals are under discussion for abolishing Village Registration offices and in their stead increasing the number of sub-registry offices.

3.—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

1. Sixty-nine new companies were registered during the year, the number at work at the end being 492, an increase of 61. Eight companies went into liquidation, and 7 Provident Societies were struck off under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2,713, dated 24th April 1903. Of the newly registered companies, 58 are classified as Trading and Mills.

2. There was an increase of Rs. 5,305 in the amount of fees realized—Rs. 24,664 against Rs. 19,359—mainly due to a rise of Rs. 4,454 in fees for registration of new companies. The expenditure was Rs. 1,626 against Rs. 1,641 in the previous year.

3. There were no prosecutions under any of the provisions of the Act.

ProstenGons.

9. Local Board Administration.

For details see the Annual Report on Local Boards for 1907-1908 and tables under Local Boards printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1. The number of District Local Boards was 25 and that of Taluka Local Boards 211, as last year. There were in all 3,633 members, of whom 25 were *ex officio*, 1,987 nominated, and 1,621 elected. The elective system is not in force in the Panch Maháls, in the Panch Taluka of Násik, 6 talukas of Kánara, 8 talukas of Thar and Párkár or in the Upper Sind Frontier District. New Boards were constituted in the districts of Thána, Násik, Poona, Sholápur, Bijápur and Dhárwár. The average number of meetings held by the District and Taluka Local Boards respectively was 3.1 and 4.0 in the Northern Division, 3 and 5 in the Central Division, 2.5 and 6 in the Southern Division and 2 and 6.3 in Sind. The average attendance was 7.89, 8.61, 8.56 and 6.05 respectively.

2. The aggregate income of the Boards was Rs. 63,87,430 compared with Rs. 63,55,513 last year. There was a slight increase in the Southern Division due mainly to arrear collections and enhancement of local cess by revision settlement, and a considerable increase in Sind owing to more liberal Government contributions. In the Northern and Central Divisions there were decreases due to the unfavourable season and the fact that last year's figures were inflated by collections of arrears. The incidence of taxation was highest in Bráach (Re. 0-8-5) and lowest in the Pithoro Taluka (Re. 0-0-3).

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 62,61,391 against Rs. 54,08,675 last year. The amounts spent upon Education, Medical Relief and Civil Works (including water-supply) were

Rs. 19,99,461, Rs. 3,11,959, and Rs. 83,83,477 respectively. These figures show increases of Rs. 86,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 68 lakhs compared with those of last year. The closing balance rose from Rs. 30,51,854 to Rs. 31,97,076. In no case did the balance fall below the prescribed minimum.

Works.

4. As usual, communications account for by far the largest items in the expenditure, the outlay on this account amounting to over 60 per cent. of the total expenditure on Civil Works in the three divisions of the Presidency. There was also a large outlay on school buildings, especially in Sind and the Central Division. The carpentry and weaving classes maintained by Local Boards in the Southern Division have given satisfactory results.

10. Municipal Administration.

For details see the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1907-1908, and the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1907-1908, and Tables under Municipalities printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

General.

1. There were during the year 77 meetings of the Corporation, 53 of the Standing Committee, 168 of other Committees, and 44 of Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee.

Finance.

2. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 29,16,428. The revenue amounted to Rs. 98,89,325 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,01,89,201. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 2,99,876, which reduced the closing cash balance to Rs. 26,12,566. Of this, Rs. 8,03,239 are reserved for lapsed grants requiring to be renewed. In spite of reductions in the General Tax and Water Tax, the income realized was Rs. 5,87,325 more than the original estimate, and Rs. 2,40,824 more than in the previous year. The permanent increase in revenue is estimated to be 4½ lakhs. There was a net saving in expenditure upon the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,70,254, which was principally effected under the heads General Superintendence, Assessment and Collection Department, Public Works Engineer's Department, Public Health Department, and Plague Expenses. The permanent increase in expenditure may be taken to be Rs. 1½ lakhs.

Loan and plague expenditure.

3. The expenditure on loan works amounted to Rs. 9,88,024 against Rs. 9,06,922, the increase being under water-works and markets. The expenditure on plague was Rs. 1,95,517, a decrease of Rs. 47,527.

Debt and Sinking Fund.

4. The second instalment of Rs. 12½ lakhs of the second 24½ lakhs was raised during the year. The sum of Rs. 98,063 was paid towards the reduction of debt. The total Municipal debt at the end of the year was Rs. 5,07,82,413. Against this debt the total Sinking Fund invested amounted to Rs. 76,48,457, leaving the net debt liability at Rs. 4,31,33,945.

Assets and liabilities.

5. The assets and liabilities of the Municipality at the close of the year were Rs. 7,30,89,934 and Rs. 5,86,37,174 respectively compared with Rs. 7,12,20,801 and Rs. 5,24,16,357 last year.

Taxation.

6. The General Tax was reduced from 8½ to 8 per cent., and the Water Tax from 4 to 3½ per cent. The incidence of taxation calculated on the census of 1901 works out at Rs. 9-10-5 per head of population, an increase of Rs. 0-2-7.

Assessment and collection of revenue.

7. The total amount collected under all heads excluding Miscellaneous Receipts and Toll Fees was Rs. 62,99,584 against Rs. 61,98,187 last year. Miscellaneous Receipts totalled Rs. 34,707 against Rs. 34,124 and Toll Fees Rs. 22,737 against Rs. 20,800. Complaints against the assessment numbered 4,288, an increase of 44. Appeals to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court fell from 13 to 10, of which 7 were settled out of Court. The net revenue from Town Duties was Rs. 13,15,543 against Rs. 13,51,805.

Public Works, etc.

8. The area of roads metalled during the year was 10,822,777 square feet at a cost of Rs. 3,19,622. 2,115,600 square feet of road were treated with crude petroleum at a cost of Rs. 17,139. Four hundred and eighty-one notices were issued for the removal of dangerous buildings. Nineteen buildings fell, 7 persons being killed and 21 injured.

Public lighting.

9. The number of gas lamps was 4,216 and of kerosine oil lamps 1,796. The cost of gas lighting amounted to Rs. 2,34,092 and of kerosine oil lighting to Rs. 38,373.

Water-supply.

10. The rainfall at Tansa Lake was 96-10 inches, at Vohar 88-51 inches and at Tulsi 119-41 inches compared with 75-96, 67-03 and 92-52 inches in 1906. There were 170 bursts in different mains. Five hundred and sixty-four new connections were made and 280 connections cut off. The total number of connections at the end of the year was 21,863 and the number of metres in use 3,260.

Fire Brigade.

11. There were 115 calls to fires, of which 13 were false alarms. The loss of property through fire was Rs. 33,36,274, which is 22 lakhs less than last year but 20 lakhs above the average for the five years before that. The Brigade were called to six cases of fallen houses.

Public health.

12. The total mortality for the year exclusive of still-born was 38,687 against 52,874 in the previous year. This is the lowest mortality since 1897. Deaths attributed to plague

decreased, from 10,823 to 6,389, the lowest figure since plague appeared in Bombay. The number of births registered was 19,535 against 20,769. Fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-seven new cases were treated at the 10 Municipal dispensaries.

13. The license fee receipts amounted to Rs. 83,347, an increase of Rs. 1,675.

Licenses.

14. The total revenue from markets and slaughter-houses was Rs. 4,81,738 against Rs. 4,66,054. The quantity of unwholesome food destroyed was 202,142 lbs. There were 36 prosecutions, and the fines amounted to Rs. 1,064.

Markets.

15. The number of Municipal schools increased from 97 to 103 and the number of pupils from 8,748 to 9,466. There were 103 aided schools with 9,652 pupils against 102 with 9,388 pupils last year. The amount of grant-in-aid paid rose from Rs. 27,920 to Rs. 29,310.

Education.

2.—DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

1. The number of municipalities in the Presidency and Sind was 159, including 14 city and 4 temporary corporations. The decrease of 3 compared with last year is due to the abolition of the Od and Amod Municipalities in the Northern Division and the Wayni Municipality in the Central Division. The Bassein Municipality, which was under suspension, was reconstituted during the year. There were 43 municipalities composed entirely of nominated members.

2. The aggregate income, exclusive of the item Extraordinary and Debt, increased by over 4 lakhs to Rs. 65,78,714. An increase of 1½ lakhs in the Northern Division was due to improved receipts from municipal rates and taxes, municipal property and miscellaneous items. In the Central Division there was an increase of nearly half a lakh mainly under octroi and municipal rates and taxes, and in the Southern Division an increase of over half a lakh mainly under octroi and taxes. Improved receipts from water-rate and municipal property account for the increase in Sind. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,78,445 in the octroi revenue of the province. Inclusive of the head Extraordinary and Debt the aggregate income of all municipalities was Rs. 73,92,454. There was an increase of Rs. 66,128 under this head in the Northern Division, owing to the raising of a new loan of Rs. 70,000 by the Ahmedabad Municipality. The income from taxation alone increased by over a lakh in the Northern and by nearly half a lakh in the Central and Southern Divisions, but decreased by over a lakh in Sind owing to large refunds on grain given by the Karachi Municipality. The incidence of taxation per head was highest in Karachi (Rs. 6-11-6) and lowest in Ashta (Rs. 0-1-10), while the incidence of income ranged from Rs. 10-6-6 in Karachi to Rs. 0-4-9 in Ashta.

3. The aggregate expenditure of all municipalities increased by 6 lakhs to Rs. 73,81,238. An increase of nearly 2½ lakhs in the Northern Division was chiefly under the heads Public Lighting, Public Health and Convenience, Markets and Slaughter-houses, Public Works and Roads, and Public Instruction. Expenditure in the Central Division shows a decrease of Rs. 59,185 due to less outlay under Public Health and Convenience, Miscellaneous and Extraordinary and Debt. In the Southern Division expenditure rose by Rs. 68,864, noticeable increases occurring under Public Safety, Water-supply, Drainage, Plague Charges, Public Works, Public Instruction and Repayment of Loans. In Sind, the increase of nearly 3½ lakhs was principally due to increased expenditure under the head Extraordinary and Debt by the Karachi Municipality.

Expenditure.

4. The Byramji Pestonji Free Dispensary at Surat was opened to the public from the 1st April 1908. In the Central Division, new municipal offices were erected at Sangamner and Erandol and a dispensary building at Sindkhel. Plague huts for the poorer classes were constructed by the Poona City Municipality and new school-houses by the Barāmati and Poona Suburban Municipalities. Important works in the Southern Division comprised the building of the Lamington High School at Hubli, the construction of octroi nakas and a dharmshala and repairs to dispensary buildings at Honāwar, improvement of drainage at Dharwār and Hubli, and repairs to water-works at Hubli, Panvel and Ratnāgiri. In Sind, the principal works were the Lyāci Girls' School at Karachi, bunds to protect the town of Ketī Bandar, and a new school-house for Hindu girls at Sukkur. The drainage extension scheme at Karachi is being pushed on satisfactorily.

Important works.

5. The total liabilities of the municipalities on account of loans amounted to Rs. 49,26,899 compared with Rs. 43,95,156 last year. The Ahmedabad Municipality raised a new loan of Rs. 70,000 and repaid Rs. 83,231 towards its loan liability. The Surat, Bāndra and Bulsar Municipalities paid further instalments of their loans. In the Central Division, repayments amounted to Rs. 88,517 and in the Southern Division to Rs. 26,149. The Municipality of Gad-Betpigeri raised a loan of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of school-houses, a market and miscellaneous sanitary improvements. In Sind, the Karachi Municipality paid Rs. 1 lakh as the 2nd instalment of the loan of 1887, redeemed 76 debentures of the value of Rs. 500 each of the loans of 1834, 1887 and 1907, and invested a sum of Rs. ½ lakhs in the purchase of debentures of the loan of 1899.

Debt.

3.—BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

1. The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,38,310. 153 properties were acquired at a cost of Rs. 14,88,847. As last year, the expenditure was considerably below

Progress of schemes.

anticipations, and for the same reason, *viz.*, the comparatively small amount, it was possible to spend on acquisition. In the Engineering Branch good progress was made, especially with Scheme III (road from Back Bay to Elphinstone Bridge) and Scheme IV (Gowalia Tank Street Scheme). A serious subsidence in the rains of 1907 made it necessary to close Gibbs Road to the public for several months, but it was re-opened before the end of the year. The one remaining road on the Colaba Reclamation was completed; and in Scheme II Princess Street was completed by its junction with Sheikh Memon Street. Two new schemes, No. XXX for the extension of Souter Street towards Tárdeo, and No. XXXI Parel Street Scheme, received the sanction of Government. Notification was made of the "East Agripada Improvement Scheme" which aims at the reclamation of one of the worst slum areas within the limits of the city.

- Chawl construction. 2. The construction of chawls at Imámwáda was continued, and 3 blocks containing 444 rooms were made available. A small chawl of 64 rooms behind Princess Street was commenced and plans were sanctioned for chawl accommodation in Scheme VIII (Mándvi-Koliwáda) which will provide for 1,100 persons.
- Police accommodation. 3. Good progress was made with the Police Accommodation Schemes at Duncan Road, West Agripáda and Connaught Road, and a commencement was made with the scheme in Princess Street.
- Leasing of plots. 4. Forty-two building plots were leased, bringing up the total to 235 plots with a rental of Rs. 4,78,189.
- Vested lands. 5. Repairs to the Kennedy Sea Face wall were effected at a cost of Rs. 30,000. The open space in the Mayo Road (Wellington Lines Estate) was utilised for the construction of a street refuge.
- Acquisition. 6. Of the 153 properties acquired during the year 83 were acquired by amicable settlement and 120 through the Courts. 32.88 per cent. of the total number of cases to date have been amicably settled. There were 183 references to the Tribunal of Appeal, of which 21 were decided in favour of the Board and 59 against it, while 55 were withdrawn, settled, or transferred to apportionment references and 44 were not opened. Out of 8 appeals to the High Court up to date, 4 have been dismissed and one amicably settled. Three are still pending.
- Finance. 7. The revenue amounted to Rs. 14,53,759 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,76,540, the deficit being due to non-receipt of the full municipal contribution. A loan of 15 lakhs was raised in August 1907, bringing the total of loans raised to 285 lakhs. The total capital expenditure up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,67,51,728 and the credit cash balance on 31st March 1908 was Rs. 45,59,903. The credit balance of the Sinking Funds amounted to Rs. 5,56,842.

11. Military (Volunteering).

- Camps of exercise. 1. Camps of exercise were held by the Bombay Light Horse, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Battalions G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, the 1st and 2nd Battalions B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers, the Poona Volunteer Rifles, and the Sind Volunteer Rifles. Field days were held by the Karachi Artillery Volunteers.
- Grants. 2. The total amount sanctioned for camps of exercise and field days was Rs. 18,720. The issue of four 12 pounder guns to No. 3 (Kirkee) Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has been sanctioned.

12. Marine.

For details see Annual Reports on Port Trusts for 1907-1908 and tables under Port Trusts printed in Part IX of the Statistics of British India.

1.-- BOMBAY.

- European seamen. 1. The number of European seamen shipped was 2,456, a decrease of 21 on the figure of the previous year. The number of deserters decreased from 45 to 20. The number of those sent home distressed rose from 8 to 22. Subsistence was given to 13, compared with 11 last year. There were 6 deaths against 2.
- Native seamen. 2. The number of Native seamen shipped increased by 1,409 to 35,960, and the number discharged by 2,938 to 34,285. The increase is mainly due to the growing preference for Native seamen. Deaths increased from 144 to 202.
- Receipts and expenditure. 3. The gross income rose from Rs. 75,290 to Rs. 82,134, and the expenditure from Rs. 28,733 to Rs. 31,071, the net profit being Rs. 48,063, an increase of Rs. 1,513. The increase in expenditure was due to the removal of the shipping offices from the Town Barracks to Cowasji Patel Street.

4. Marine Courts of Inquiry were held in two cases, one of grounding, and one of collision with the Victoria Dock. In the former the Court was of opinion that the damage caused did not amount to serious damage: in the latter, that the act of the pilot concerned amounted to an error of judgment and not to want of care.

C.—ADEN.

The number of European and Native seamen engaged was 159 and 3,893 respectively compared with 77 and 2,983 in 1906-1907. The number discharged was 140 and 3,175 against 101 and 2,355. Receipts rose by Rs. 1,837 to Rs. 7,729.

3.—BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

1. The revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 78,52,018, a record figure, while expenditure rose from Rs. 62,65,326 to Rs. 66,20,830. In view of the prosperous state of the finances a temporary rebate was allowed of 20 per cent. on certain Port Dues and of 10 per cent. on Pilotage Charges. The rebate amounted to Rs. 7,51,011. After deducting this there was a net surplus on the year's working of Rs. 4,80,158, which raises the Trustees' Reserve Fund to Rs. 55,06,455.

2. The wharfage receipts from imports decreased in the first half year, principally owing to a decline in imports of kerosine and Railway Stores; in the second half there was an increase chiefly in kerosine, grain, machinery, and sugar. The net increase for the whole year amounted to Rs. 47,000 or 2.3 per cent. Export wharfage improved by nearly 27 per cent. in the first half year, the increases being in oil-seeds, cotton, grain and manganese, but declined by about 21 per cent. in the second half owing to the unfavourable monsoon.

3. The number of steamers which entered the docks or were berthed at the harbour walls during the year was 1,477 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,678,345 compared with 1,476 with a tonnage of 2,690,406 last year. The dry-dock earnings increased from Rs. 1,62,733 to Rs. 1,78,569, the number of vessels docked being 190 against 166.

4. In the Port Department receipts amounted to Rs. 2,75,911, a decrease of Rs. 2,400. The total tonnage of vessels entering the port increased by 77,363 to 4,225,326. 2,644 steamships with a tonnage of 3,355,582 entered against 2,634 with a tonnage of 3,357,786 last year.

5. The expenditure on capital works amounted to Rs. 50,20,549, of which 31.7 lakhs were spent on the new dock works. The total expenditure on the new docks up to March 31st 1908 was Rs. 82,16,162 out of the estimated amount of Rs. 3,47,43,159. A debenture loan of Rs. 44 lakhs with a currency of 60 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent. was raised during the year. The total debt at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7,11,16,171.

4.—KARACHI PORT TRUST.

1. Receipts increased from Rs. 28,12,785 to Rs. 31,20,803 and expenditure (current revenue) from Rs. 19,41,798 to Rs. 25,61,095. The rise in receipts is due to heavy exports of cereals and cotton to Europe in the first half of the year, and to the steady increase in the import trade.

2. The expenditure on engineering works reached the record figure of Rs. 27,77,702, 7 lakhs above the previous highest total. The quantity dredged during the year was 10,20,335 tons, against 10,36,235 tons last year. Provision has been made to renew and relay the whole system of fixed moorings to prevent a recurrence of the damage caused to shipping by the cyclone of June 1907. 35 vessels drawing 26 feet and over entered and left the port.

5.—ADEN PORT TRUST.

1. Receipts rose from Rs. 4,39,995 to Rs. 4,46,761 and expenditure from Rs. 4,08,550 to Rs. 4,14,081.

2. The Port Engineer's expenditure amounted to Rs. 97,223, compared with Rs. 87,722 last year. There was a further decrease in the amount of work done, 161,650 tons of spoil being removed against 244,550 tons in 1906-1907. The decrease was mainly due to stoppage of work for repairs to the Dredger and her departure to Bombay in November for the triennial overhaul. The cost was annas 8.98 per ton against annas 6.09 per ton the year before.

3. The number of vessels that entered the port (exclusive of Government vessels) was 2,812, with a tonnage of 32,72,346, against 2,843 with a tonnage of 31,74,524 last year.

13. Co-operative Credit Societies.

For full details see Annual Report on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act for 1907-1908.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

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| Tour, | 1. The Registrar visited all the sixteen districts possessing Co-operative Credit Societies, except Ratnagiri which has three and Kanara which has one only. |
| Number of Societies. | 2. During the year 78 new Societies were registered, the total number being now 145, of which 99 are Rural and 46 Urban. Many of the new registrations, however, are merely experimental, and the number of societies actually working is only 109. |
| Distribution and working. | 3. There are 27 Societies registered in the Northern Division, of which 13 are in Ahmedabad, 71 in the Central Division, of which 57 are in Satara, and 43 in the Southern Division, of which 23 are in Dhárwár. The total capital of Rural Societies is Rs. 1,76,840 and of Urban Rs. 1,93,040, in all Rs. 3,69,880, showing an increase of nearly two lakhs. Deposits and Government loans total Rs. 1,02,946 and Rs. 40,500 for Rural and Rs. 55,676 and Rs. 11,600 for Urban Societies. Last year the aggregate deposits were Rs. 58,977 and the aggregate Government loans Rs. 46,075. Rural Societies disbursed Rs. 3,54,017 and Urban Societies Rs. 2,03,163 in loans to members. The former show a net profit of Rs. 7,850 and the latter a net profit of Rs. 7,477. |
| Audit. | 4. Towards the end of the year three official auditors were appointed for the Presidency to supervise the system of accounts. |
| Honorary Organisers. | 5. Ráo Bahádúr Motilál Chunilal and Messrs. Bhangaonkar and Desai again did valuable work as Honorary Organisers, and an additional Honorary Organiser for the Dhárwár District was found in the person of Mr. Shivappa Kulkarni. |

2.—SIND.

Sind was separated from the Presidency during the year, and given a Registrar of its own, the office being held by the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration. There is one Society only, that at Khairpur-Dabarki. It is a Rural Society, small but flourishing.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

For details see Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1907-1908 and Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1907-1908; also Tables 3, 4 and 10 appended to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

1.—AREA OF AVAILABLE STATISTICS.

The reporting area in the Presidency proper and Sind increased by 24,000 and 11,000 acres respectively. Introduction of the Survey Settlement in the forest area in Násik, and in 4 villages of Sātára and 9 villages of Ratnágiri accounts for the increase in the Presidency; cultivation in areas thrown up by the river, and survey operations for that in Sind. Six villages in West Khándesh (19,000 acres) are excluded owing to their absorption in forest, and 2 villages in Poona (2,600 acres) owing to the loss of village papers by fire.

2.—CROPPED AREAS.

1. In consequence of the unfavourable season the gross and net cropped areas decreased by 2·8 and 2·5 per cent. in the Presidency, and by 17 and 16 per cent. in Sind, while the area cropped more than once diminished by 16·2 and 29 per cent. respectively. The area under current fallow increased by 10·2 per cent. in the Presidency and 14·3 per cent. in Sind. Area under cultivation.

2. In the Presidency proper the gross area cropped was 2·38 crores of acres, a decrease of 7 lákhs from the figures of last year: in Sind it was 38·9 lákhs of acres, a decrease of 7·9 lákhs. The area under food crops decreased by 3 per cent. and 14·6 per cent., and the area under non-food crops by 2·4 and 28 per cent. in the Presidency and Sind respectively. Owing to unfavourable kharif rains the area under bájri fell from 57 to 49 lákhs of acres in the Presidency, but the area under jowári, though still 16 per cent. below normal, shows an increase of 6·7 lákhs of acres over last year. In Sind, on the other hand, the cultivation of bájri shows a small increase of 12,000 acres, while that of jowári declined by 70,000 acres on account of the unfavourable inundation. The same cause accounts for a fall of 2 lákhs of acres under paddy in Sind, the Presidency showing a slight improvement of 4,000 acres. In both, the figures are well above normal. The area under wheat fell by 13,000 acres in the Presidency and was 21 per cent. below the average. In Sind there was a decrease of 2 lákhs of acres, again owing to the low inundation. The total area under pulses fell by 4·5 lákhs of acres and 1 lakh of acres in the Presidency and Sind respectively, the decline being general and shared by all crops. The cultivation of oil-seeds in the Presidency shows an increase of 106,000 acres, of which 87,000 are claimed by safflower. The area under sesamum and linseed fell by 27,000 and 14,000 acres respectively. On the other hand, the area under oil-seeds in Sind was only 264,000 acres against 484,000, a fall of 45·4 per cent. below last year, and 34·3 per cent. below the average. The cotton area decreased by 2 lákhs of acres in the Presidency and increased by 9,000 acres in Sind. Except in Dhárwár, Bijápur, and South Gujarát conditions were not favourable for the crop, though the area was above the average by 26·6 per cent. in the Presidency and 42·7 per cent. in Sind.

3. In the Presidency proper the irrigated area amounted to 8½ lákhs of acres, compared with 6·7 lákhs last year and a normal area of 8 lákhs. The percentage to the net area cropped rose from 2·8 to 3·5 per cent. The heavy rain in July and August provided the water-supply, and the absence of rain in September and October made its full use necessary. Irrigation from all sources expanded, the area under wells increasing from 419,000 to 431,000 acres, that under canals from 113,000 to 145,000 acres, and that under tanks from 66,000 to 115,000 acres. In Sind the irrigated area declined from 33·4 to 26·8 lákhs of acres, owing to the low inundation. The percentage to the net area cropped was 80 against 84 per cent. last year. The area under irrigated crops expanded by 157,000 acres in the Presidency (rice 62,000 acres, wheat 34,000 acres), but decreased by 833,000 acres in Sind. Irrigation.

4. The number of pakka wells for irrigation in the Presidency increased by 1,887 to 154,340, and of kachha wells by 496 to 95,580. Other wells numbered 98,502 pakka and 46,392 kachha against 99,335 and 45,351 last year. Kachha sources of irrigation other than wells and tanks decreased in number by 955. There is no other noteworthy change in the sources of water-supply.

3.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

In the Presidency proper 88 experiments have been reported during the year 1907-1908, 23 from Gujara't, 27 from the Deccan, 12 from the Karnatic and 26 from the Konkan. Of these, 8 are on wheat, 10 on jowari, 21 on rice, 5 on bajri, 5 on nagli, 10 on other cereals, 2 on tur, 6 on gram, 1 on val, 2 on groundnut, 5 on sesame, 5 on cotton, 1 on tobacco, 1 on potato and 6 on sugarcane.

Nineteen experiments have been reported from Sind, 5 from Hyderabad, 4 each from Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier and 3 each from Larkana and Sukkur. Of these, 7 are on wheat, 5 on rice, 2 on cotton and one each on barley, tur, bajri, jamba and gram.

4.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The work of experiment and demonstration was carried on at the following agricultural stations and farms:—Surat; Nadiad (Kaira); Muvatia (Panch Mahals); Dhulia (West Khandesh); Dhárwár; Kirkee, Manjri, Lonavla and Barámati (Poona); Mirpurkhas and Daulatpur (Sind). The unfavourable season interfered with the success of many of the experiments, especially those with cotton and rice.

Cotton.

Experiments were carried out during the year with the following varieties of cotton:—American, Cambodia, Egyptian, tree cottons, indigenous cottons and hybrid cottons. With respect to the cotton hybrids grown on the Surat Farm and the Egyptian cotton in Sind a slight set-back has to be recorded in the expectations previously formed. As regards the former, results shew that considerable variation is going on amongst these hybrids, and that, while the relative advantage in quality which some of them have over the ordinary Surti variety is high, the ginning percentage is steadily falling. Until they shew greater signs of stability it is impossible to speak with certainty of the prospective profits. Steps have been taken to put the work of hybridization on a sounder foundation. Meanwhile many of the hybrids shew great promise. As regards Egyptian cotton, it is now proved that it will only pay the cultivator if grown in lands quite free from salt, and in rotation with berseem, as in Egypt. There must also be far better cultivation than is usually practised in Sind, and a proper water-supply. American cottons have given good results at Dhárwár and in Sind, Cambodias at Dhárwár and Surat, and tree cottons, especially the Bombay variety, at Dhárwár, Surat and Nadiad. In view of the comparative failure of Broach cotton under irrigation in the Deccan, the efforts to extend its use were not repeated this year. But a most successful attempt was made to introduce it into Dhárwár, where it offers a substantial advantage to the cultivator over the locally grown Kumpta cotton. In the present year 16,000 lbs. of Broach cotton seed from Navsari have been sown in the Southern Marátha Country.

Sugarcane.

Experiments to demonstrate the effect of various manures on the outturn and on the quality of *gud* were carried out at Manjri and Barámati. Sulphate of ammonia, not previously tried with this crop, gave the best result as to yield of cane and net profit. The power cane-crusher was worked with great success and it was estimated that a saving of 3 rupees a day would be effected by its use.

Rice.

The investigation of the ráb question was continued at Lonavla, but the season was very unfavourable and no definite conclusion can be drawn. As substitutes for ráb cowdung cake and safflower are most promising.

Groundnuts.

Owing to the efforts of the Agricultural Department foreign groundnuts have practically superseded the indigenous variety in the Sátara District. Their use is now being pushed in Nasik and Belgaum.

Other Experiments.

Other important crops experimented on were potatoes, tobacco, wheat, jowar, and berseem. The question of irrigation in its relation to cotton, jowar and sugarcane was further investigated. A large number of artificial fertilisers, as well as the principal bulky manures such as farmyard manure, night-soil, etc., were tested. The most noteworthy results were the success of nitrates of soda applied as a top dressing to wheat, of castor cake or nitre together with farmyard manure in the case of tobacco, and of sulphate of ammonia in the case of sugarcane. Experiments were made in connection with tillage, silage, and oil engines and pumps. Considerable progress has been made in the investigation into the more injurious insect pests, such as the potato moth, cotton boll worm, sugarcane borer, and white ants. Work continued as usual in the Ganeshkhind and Bassein Botanical Gardens, where a large variety of foreign and indigenous plants are under observation.

5.—ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in each of the districts of the Presidency during the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

Districts.	1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.
Ahmedabad ...	Rs. 33,295	Rs. 8,530	Rs. 1,07,271	Rs. 15,322
Kaira ...	60,847	6,035	1,54,010	75,268
Panch Mahals ...	17,941	383	20,659	600
Surat ...	18,210	6,100	14,445	5,250
Thana ...	51,026	9,530	67,713	16,420
Nasik ...	62,067	24,118	51,233	37,866
East Khândesh ...	42,148	19,115	82,725	87,745
West Khândesh ...	3,63,389	61,531	70,192	33,645
Ahmednagar ...	1,87,560	1,33,925	72,337	52,067
Poona ...	3,54,219	64,574	1,50,156	29,048
Sholapur ...	1,41,381	93,517	53,200	57,027
Sâtara ...	87,997	71,445	19,959	25,363
Belgaum ...	1,03,064	1,09,354	16,995	25,681
Dhârwâr ...	1,58,603	2,37,935	83,031	49,024
Bijapur ...	23,375	475	2,687	41,562
Ratnâgiri ...	39,705	2,100	9,038	1,500
Kânara ...	9,987	1,528	27,650	6,800
Koliba ...	28,341	21,090	9,675	3,249
Karâchi ...	1,59,965	1,29,043	39,795	29,420
Hyderabad ...	32,303	86,154	1,49,418	1,00,790
Thar and Parkar ...	73,120	68,814	23,572	88,705
Sukkur ...	...	...	62,628	61,816
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	13,604	5,962
Larkhânâ ...	...	...	...	...
Mirpur Khâs ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,22,932	11,53,756	13,04,081	9,10,160

Tagâi was liberally distributed in the Deccan and Karnâtak last year as a means of assisting cultivators in their recovery from the effects of previous scarcity. This year, with a return to more normal conditions, the demand for such assistance was greatly reduced. Hence the large decrease in grants under both Acts in those districts, and in the total figures. The increase noticeable in the returns for Ahmedabad and Kaira is attributed partly to an unfavourable season and partly to the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which, by restricting the rayats' credit with sâvkârs, increased the demand for Government loans. Grants under Act XIX of 1883 were, as usual, expended mainly on wells and works for the improvement of water-supply.

6.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Complete statistics of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock were given in the report for 1905-1906. Rinderpest prevailed throughout the Presidency, and carried off 20,000 cattle. There is a considerable shortage of cattle in most districts.

7.—BREEDING OPERATIONS.

1. There are no stock bulls the property of Government in the Presidency. The Ahmedabad District Local Board maintains 8 bulls, and Surat and Ahmednagar one each, but no returns are available. The scheme initiated last year in Ahmednagar for providing villages with stock bulls by aid of tagâvi has proved a success, and this year 39 Khillari stock bulls were obtained at the Mhaswad Fair. Bovines.

2. The Northcote Cattle Farm at Chhârodi has been supervised during the year by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and managed in accordance with proposals made by him. Receipts from the sale of animals amounted to Rs. 515. The animals on the Farm at the close of the year were valued at Rs. 13,805 against Rs. 10,689 last year, the number being 309 against 255. Bull-rearing and breeding farms and depôts.

3. Two Kathi stallions were purchased during the year, bringing up the total number to 20, viz., 8 horse and 12 pony stallions. The number of mares covered fell from 629 to 562. In Gujarât some of the stallions were not allowed to cover more than 50 mares; in the Deccan the unfavourable season probably affected the number of coverings. The average cost of maintenance of Government stallions increased from Rs. 446 to Rs. 482, partly owing to higher prices of fodder, but partly also to the purchase of new gear and kit. Horse-breeding.

Fairs and Shows.

1. There were no horse shows held during the year, that at Ahmedabad having again to be abandoned on account of plague as well as dearth of grain and fodder. Horse Shows.

2. In the Presidency, two cattle shows were held, one at Mhaswad in connection with the Nágoba Cattle Fair, and one at Sholápur in connection with the Sholápur Cattle Fair. At Mhaswad the number of entries was 351, one more than last year. Rs. 700 were awarded in prizes. At Sholápur the number of entries further increased from 141 to 218. The prize money amounted to Rs. 617. In Sind, cattle shows were held at Talhar, Moro, and Shikarpur, at the two latter places for the first time. There were in all 1,193 entries, the aggregate prize-money being Rs. 1,589.

2. Weather and Crops.

1.—METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

Number of
observatories.

1. There were 4 second class and 20 third class observatories, against 7 and 17 respectively last year, those at Kárwár, Sholápur and Deesa having been reduced to the status of third class observatories.

Observations.

2. Breaks in observations occurred only at Belgaum and Jámnapur. From 2nd September 1907 the Daily Weather Report was published in a revised form. The statement of rainfall at stations on the G. I. P. and other Railways was discontinued from 1st October 1907. In its place a statement of rainfall at 12 selected stations in the Presidency is now published bi-weekly throughout the year, not as before during the monsoon only. The preparation of rainfall data for years prior to 1890 is in progress. The telegraphic "Weather and Crop Reports" were published as usual. 926 vessels arrived in port, 1,772 comparisons of barometers were made and 11,386 days' logs copied.

2.—NOTE ON THE WEATHER IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1907-1908.

Noticeable features.

1. The most noticeable features were (1) the late arrival of the monsoon and its abnormally slow extension inland, (2) its feebleness, except for a brief period, and extremely early withdrawal, (3) the deficiency in the rainfall during the cold weather period.

Monsoon.

2. The monsoon broke on the Konkan Coast on the 11th June, but this first advance, though accompanied by a cyclonic storm which caused a heavy fall in Sind, was productive of little rain in the rest of the Presidency. The second advance, in the wake of the first, established monsoon conditions on the West Coast. The extension inland was unusually slow. Though there was some rainfall in Gujarát and Káthiáwár in the early part of June, it was not till near the end of July that monsoon conditions were fully established in those areas. In the third week of July the current appreciably strengthened, and from that time till the third week in August there was a heavy rainfall in most parts of the Presidency. By the 22nd of August the monsoon current had withdrawn altogether from the interior. The total rainfall for the period June to September was in excess in Sind, and normal in the Konkan, the Deccan, Gujarát and Káthiáwár, in spite of the fact that the duration of the monsoon in the latter two districts was only 6 weeks instead of 14.

During the retreating south-west monsoon period—October to December—rainfall was confined to the Konkan and the Deccan, and was very scanty even there. The aggregate rainfall of the cold weather period—January to March—was normal in Sind, Gujarát and Káthiáwár, but in defect everywhere else.

3.—NOTE ON THE WEATHER AT BOMBAY IN 1907-1908.

Rainfall.

1. Though light showers were recorded on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th and 10th June, the south-west monsoon rains seemed to have commenced regularly from the 11th June and ended on the 30th September. The total fall for the year amounted to 100.73 inches being 25.57 above the normal of 24 years 1873-1896. This amount has only been exceeded twice in the period of 60 years, in 1849 when 114.89 inches and in 1873 when 111.93 inches were recorded. June received a fall of 22.49 inches, July of 53.26, August of 15.93 and September 2.75 against the respective averages of 20.16, 25.34, 14.21 and 11.65 inches. The fall for July is the record fall during the period; the next largest fall recorded being 50.90 inches in July 1849.

Temperature.

2. The mean temperature for the year under report was 79°·5 being 0°·1 above the normal of 24 years 1873-1896. March was an abnormally cool month, its mean temperature being 2°·3 below the normal. The mean temperature of the remaining months in the year was within 2° of the normal of the season. The highest mean daily temperature recorded was 86°·9 on the 2nd June and the lowest 67°·4 on the 3rd February. The highest hourly temperature recorded was 92°·7 on the 7th November and the lowest 61°·2 on the 5th February.

Wind.

3. The mean hourly velocity of the wind was 10.2 miles against 11.8 miles, the average of 24 years 1873-1896. The greatest mean hourly velocity in one day was 26.4 miles on the 23rd July and the least 4.0 miles on the 3rd October. The greatest hourly velocity during the year was 40 miles recorded on the 4th June between 4 and 5 p.m.

4.—COLABA AND ALIBAG OBSERVATORIES.

The usual seismological, astronomical and magnetic observations were continued during the year. Milne's seismograph registered 41 earthquakes, of which 5 were very large disturbances.

5.—THE MAHARAJA TAKHTASINGJI OBSERVATORY, POONA.

The new focal-plane spectrograph is now in complete adjustment. Proposals for improving the spectroscopic apparatus have been sanctioned and the instruments forwarded to the India Office for the necessary alterations. The usual spectroscopic observations were forwarded to Sir Norman Lockyer. The observatory is participating in the scheme for the study of solar spot spectra inaugurated by the International Union for Solar Research.

6.—SEASON AND CROPS.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarters stations in the Presidency proper :—

No.	District Head-Quarter Station.	Kharif Rains (1st June to 30th September).				Rabi Rains (1st October to 25th February).				Hot Weather Rains (1st March to 31st May).				Total.			
		Average.		1907.		Average.		1907-1908.		Average.		1907-08.		Average.		1907-1908.	
		Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Deccan.																	
	Dhulia	21.10	30	15.41	31	2.10	5	..	..	0.45	1	0.27	1	23.74	36	15.63	32
1	Jalgaon	21.33	42	22.01	39	2.41	3	0.18	1	0.73	1	0.65	2	31.67	46	23.84	41
2	Nasik	24.00	44	28.25	42	3.35	2	0.65	1	1.02	1	0.24	1	28.70	47	29.18	44
3	Ahmednagar	10.24	29	14.53	26	3.02	8	0.27	1	1.32	3	0.30	1	24.18	50	16.43	28
4	Poona	23.32	37	37.01	51	0.98	5	0.61	1	1.57	4	0.43	1	30.87	49	38.95	53
5	Sholapur	22.29	31	21.54	29	1.60	7	0.04	..	2.22	4	0.63	2	24.10	42	22.51	31
6	Satara	30.95	63	44.80	73	0.14	9	0.00	..	3.15	6	1.49	3	39.47	70	46.03	63
7	Hilly Deccan Tract	63.53	68	61.43	65	1.33	5	0.07	2	1.63	3	0.78	2	69.54	74	63.03	60
Karnatak.																	
8	Belgaum	38.87	62	49.56	63	7.59	12	1.77	4	5.64	8	2.60	4	52.30	63	51.49	77
9	Bijapur	18.11	29	11.65	26	6.02	10	0.73	3	2.69	6	0.61	3	25.12	42	13.04	32
10	Dharwad	19.00	45	31.29	50	7.28	12	2.09	6	6.51	10	0.63	8	33.37	67	39.51	74
11	Hilly Karnatak Tract	61.54	65	74.07	69	0.33	3	1.09	3	3.65	7	2.83	4	70.71	50	79.24	75
Konkan.																	
12	Karwar	115.25	90	101.10	92	0.78	11	2.77	4	1.47	4	1.31	2	126.51	105	105.16	93
13	Ratnagiri	95.91	85	80.42	77	5.31	6	0.17	..	1.76	1	0.05	..	103.01	92	80.64	77
14	A. Nagar	85.04	78	64.96	67	3.02	4	0.21	2	1.07	1	...	...	89.13	83	65.23	60
15	Thana	88.55	81	104.10	74	3.53	6	0.02	..	2.13	1	...	...	104.21	92	105.01	74
Gujarat.																	
16	Surat	36.01	44	38.75	42	2.37	3	0.92	1	0.16	...	...	...	38.50	47	39.47	43
17	Broach	41.46	41	35.07	39	1.62	3	0.12	1	0.13	...	...	...	43.21	41	35.10	34
18	Koli	31.24	30	41.43	35	0.75	2	0.07	...	0.12	...	...	...	32.21	41	41.50	37
19	Qandria	30.34	33	37.14	32	1.05	3	0.13	1	0.23	1	...	...	40.54	47	37.17	43
20	Ahmedabad	31.70	35	32.03	37	0.03	2	0.12	..	0.17	...	...	...	32.81	37	32.73	37
Sind.																	
21	Karachi	5.55	6	7.16	10	0.95	2	1.03	2	0.55	1	..	...	7.05	9	8.10	13
22	Hyderabad	4.20	7	4.57	11	0.31	2	0.33	1	0.34	1	...	...	4.94	10	5.40	12
23	Larkana	1.90	6	4.44	6	0.36	1	0.79	1	0.53	1	0.10	...	2.69	9	5.37	7
24	Sukkur	1.43	4	1.65	5	0.41	3	1.34	1	0.63	1	0.03	...	2.65	5	2.91	6
25	Umrkot	4.18	9	4.46	11	0.19	1	0.44	1	0.34	1	...	...	4.75	11	4.84	12
26	Jacobabad	2.01	4	3.23	7	0.19	3	1.16	1	0.62	1	0.02	1	3.12	8	5.06	0

7.—OUTTURN OF CROPS.

The following table gives the average outturn of the principal crops by percentages (100 denoting a normal crop, i.e., one valued at 12 annas in the rupee) :—

No.	District.	Kharif										Rabi.									
		Jowari.	Bajra.	Paddy.	Kotla.	Rajal.	Yuri.	Til.	Uddi, mung and muth.	Sesame.	Cotton.		Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tobacco.	Lined.	Rape and mustard.	Percentage sugarcane.		
											Early.	Late.									
1	Ahmedabad	33	25	76	25	25	25	25	25	25	...	33	33	67	67	51	75	75	62		
2	Kaira	35	25	50	25	21	33	33	35	50	...	67	25	83	42	53	75	...	...
3	Panch Mahals	43	53	17	33	60	17	42	42	33	...	42	42	25	...	...	17	...	...
4	Broach	55	33	25	17	17	17	50	43	33	...	67	75	67	50	...	...	...	...
5	Surat	81	83	58	60	50	67	42	53	67	...	92	58	53	50	...	...	...	...
6	West Khandesh	26	42	42	32	42	42	42	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	East Khandesh	60	42	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nasik	31	42	60	...	42	50	33	33	33	17	3	...	33	33	33	17	...	...
9	Ahmednagar	25	42	42	33	33	33	25	43	33	42	...	33	25	25	33	17	...	...
10	Poona	58	33	50	23	61	50	55	33	25	25	...	25	42	43	...	25	...	...
11	Sholapur	...	7	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	17	25	...	42	58	25	33	25	...
12	Satara	67	60	68	33	54	67	67	60	50	...	...	67	67	58	75	67	33	...
13	Belgaum	68	67	75	67	61	42	31	51	42	...	...	67	58	33	51	50	...	...
14	Bijapur	67	33	33	17	42	54	33	33	33	...	...	67	58	33	42	50	33	...
15	Dharwad	92	75	101	...	75	75	33	75	50	...	92	83	42	53	...	42	42	...		
16	Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Koli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Karachi	58	50	41	...	50	50	...	...	50	...	42	...	42	50	...	33	...	...
21	Hyderabad	60	50	33	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	60	...	50	33	50	...	60	...
22	Sukkur	58	58	68	...	...	...	...	25	50	...	67	...	50	42	67	...	67	...
23	Larkana	67	67	58	...	...	...	...	42	53	...	67	...	67	50	67	...	67	...
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	67	68	67	...	...	...	...	58	50	...	67	...	75	50	...	67	...	...
25	Thar and Parkar	60	42	68	...	...	...	...	50	33	...	67	...	42	...	...	42	...	...

* For Maize.

8.—LOCUSTS.

The year was fortunate in an almost entire freedom from the scourge of locusts. They made their appearance in isolated parts of Dhulia, Sindhkheda and Shirpur in the West Khandesh District, but caused no appreciable damage. Some damage was done by grass-hoppers in parts of Belgaum and Dhárwár and in the Mokhada Petha of Thána.

9.—PRICES.

The prices of food-grains rose considerably in every district of the Presidency and Sind. The average quantity purchasable per rupee both of jowári and bájri was less than last year by 4 seers in Gujarát, 3 seers in the Deccan and 1 seer in the Karnátak; and less than normal by 5.1, 6.8 and 6.7 seers in the case of jowári and 3.7, 4 and 7 seers in the case of bájri. In Sind the quantity of jowári purchasable per rupee was 6 seers and the quantity of bájri 5 seers less than last year. Low stocks, a poor season and a large demand from Upper India probably account for the high prices. The rice crop was fair and the price advanced only by 1 to 2 seers per rupee in the Presidency proper and 2 to 3 seers per rupee in Sind. Imports of Burma rice, received on a large scale in previous years, were apparently diverted to other provinces. The prices of wheat advanced by 2 to 3 seers per rupee in Gujarát, 1 to 3 seers in the Deccan, 1 to 2 seers in the Karnátak and 2 to 4 seers in Sind. In the case of gram the rise was much the same. The price of jágri was on the whole above normal. The outturn of cotton showed a decrease of 42 per cent. compared with last year, but was still 13 per cent. above the average. Prices of the Broach and Dhárwár varieties fell by 3 and 2.4 per cent. respectively, but there was a rise of 7.6 per cent. in the prices of the Khandesh varieties.

WAGES.

The high rates of wages prevailing last year were either maintained or exceeded in every district except Sholápur, Bijápur and Dhárwár. There was a noticeable rise in the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour in Kaira, the Panch Maháls, Broach, Khandesh and parts of the Konkan, especially Kolába. Skilled labour commanded higher wages than last year in Ahmednagar and Belgaum. In Sind there was a rise in the wages of skilled labour in Karachi and the Upper Sind Frontier, of unskilled labour in Sukkur, and of both skilled and unskilled labour in Thar and Parkar. The principal cause of the increase was the same everywhere, that the demand exceeded the supply. Cotton and other mills in Gujarát and Khandesh, and the manganese mines in the Panch Maháls offered employment for a larger number of hands. Commercial and industrial expansion draws an ever increasing stream of labourers to Bombay from the Konkan and the Deccan, and in Sind, Karachi has much the same attraction. The standard of wages for agricultural labour remained high; industrial competition diminished the supply and it is reported that the liberal suspensions of revenue granted this year enabled many of those who remained in the villages to maintain themselves without seeking employment.

3. Horticulture.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

Bombay Municipal
Gardens.

1. Nine public gardens were maintained by the Bombay Municipality as usual. Large additions were made to the collection of plants, and various botanical and horticultural improvements were carried out. 1,745,495 persons visited the Victoria Gardens during the year.

The Empress and
Bund Gardens,
Poona.

2. The total expenditure upon the two gardens amounted to Rs. 24,427, and the cash receipts to Rs. 24,310. The season was on the whole favourable, but the heavy rain in July and August caused some damage. The revenue from flowers grown in the Empress Gardens was Rs. 4,440 against Rs. 1,749 last year, the revenue from plants Rs. 8,354 against Rs. 8,348. A number of new plants were added to the stock. There was a decrease of Rs. 340 in the income from fruits, owing to the heavy rain in July and August which swamped the orchards. A fall of nearly Rs. 400 in the receipts from the vegetable garden is largely due to the same cause. The income from the Bund Gardens, including a contribution of Rs. 100 from the Suburban Municipality, amounted to Rs. 709, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,699.

4. Forests.

1.—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Area.

1. A net increase of 3 square miles and 68 acres was made to the Reserved Forest area. No material change occurred in the Protected Forest area, which was reduced by about 15 acres only. The leased forest area remained unchanged.

Boundaries.

2. External boundaries were demarcated by cleared lines to a length of 8½ miles. Special boundary marks, such as cairns, stones, etc., were put up along 51½ miles. Repairs were made to existing boundaries. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 2,414.

3. During the year the revised Working Plan for the forests of Hálol Range of the Panolr Maháls Division received the sanction of Government in Resolution No. 9720, dated 3rd October 1907, Revenue Department; a similar plan for Kolába and a plan for Mándvi in Surat have been submitted to Government for sanction. Coupes to the number of 355 with an area of 17,549 acres were laid out in Thána and Kolába Districts by the Working Plans Surveyors at a cost of Rs. 979.

4. Including arrears, prosecutions numbered 686; of these 82 remained to be tried at the end of the year. Of the 604 cases tried by Magistrates 533 resulted in convictions and 65 in acquittals. The percentage of convictions was 83.2, being nearly the same as in the previous year (80.5). The number of offences compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 2,191 and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 6,368. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 18,730 to 16,459.

5. The area successfully protected from fire rose from 1,315,668 to 1,384,528 acres and Forest fires the cost of fire protection was Rs. 21,573 compared with Rs. 18,382 in the previous year.

6. The value of timber given in free grants rose from Rs. 2,722 to Rs. 6,165.

Free grants.

7. Special works for the artificial reproduction of rubber were undertaken in the three Plantation and Thána Divisions. The experiments in North Thána resulted in failure. A large number of natural reproduction plants from nurseries were as usual transplanted into the forests of several Divisions. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 6,306.

8. A sum of Rs. 6,192 was spent on roads, Rs. 20,233 on buildings, and Rs. 4,310 on Communications and buildings. The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 30,735.

9. Receipts rose from Rs. 10,47,268 to Rs. 12,55,978, whereas the expenditure decreased from Rs. 5,09,861 to Rs. 4,64,219, thus showing a net surplus of Rs. 7,91,759 or Rs. 2,54,352 more than that of last year.

2.—CENTRAL CIRCLE.

1. The Reserved Forest area of the Circle was decreased by 623 acres. The area of Area. "Leased" and "Protected" Forests underwent no change. The area of proposed forests notified under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act awaiting final settlement at the close of the year stood at 10 square miles.

2. Ninety-nine linear miles of forest boundary were demarcated by special boundary marks, such as cairns, cut stones, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,160, against 142 miles costing Rs. 1,194 in 1906-1907.

3. A Provisional Working Plan for the Jannur Teak Reserves was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 5527, dated 3rd June 1908. The Plans for the Karád, Shirala and Patan Teak Forests of the Sátára Division and that for the fuel supply of the Khandála and Lonávla Sanitaria were under the consideration of Government at the end of the year, and the following Working Plans, viz., those for the Mahábleshwar Plateau, for certain Kurans round Poona, and for the Anjan Scrub jungle, were still in process of revision. The Forest Department Surveyors demarcated on the ground 518 sub-blocks and compartments of an aggregate area of 50,109 acres, by 1,891 cairns, 2,801 urals (earthen mounds), 48,947 stones and 3,712 ditches, and repaired 1,413 marks around old coupes at a total cost of Rs. 2,105. Detail Surveys on the scale 2"=1 mile were undertaken over an area of 555.76 square miles in the East, West and North Khándesh Divisions. Also skeleton surveys on the 4"=1 mile scale were made over 422½ linear miles of forest boundaries in parts of the West and North Khándesh Divisions. The total cost incurred on the operations and charged to the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 4,114.

4. Including arrears (89) prosecutions numbered 454 against 1,065 last year. Convictions were obtained in 314 cases and against 1,124 persons. One hundred and fifteen persons involved in 49 cases were acquitted. The percentage of convictions was 87.5 against 90.5 in 1906-1907. Including 8 cases disposed of by Revenue Officers there were 10,248 cases disposed of under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act against 10,630 of the year before. The amount of compensation accepted was Rs. 22,230. Impoundings amounted to 135,095 against 178,688 last year. Among the animals impounded there were 35,078 sheep and 33,318 goats.

5. 2,55,923 acres or 7.8 per cent. of the area in charge of the Department were burnt against 567,897 acres or 17.3 per cent. in 1906-1907.

6. Natural reproduction from stools of the felled trees has been everywhere good; but this is not the case with seedlings, which were killed by drought or fire. Anjan seeded freely in the Násik Division.

7. There are no nurseries except some very small local ones in Sátára. An area of 9,450 acres was brought under regular plantations and cultural operations at a cost of Rs. 7,789.

8. The total outlay on roads was Rs. 4,838; on buildings and repairs Rs. 12,200; and on wells, etc., Rs. 30.

9. The value of free grants of timber rose from Rs. 2,953 to Rs. 2,951.

Free grants.

10. The year's receipts are very slightly below those of the previous year, being Rs. 7,06,334 against Rs. 7,06,827. The expenditure rose from Rs. 5,47,537 to Rs. 5,60,800. The year's working gave a surplus of Rs. 1,45,534.

3.—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

- Area.** 1. The area of Reserved Forests increased by 25 square miles, while that of Protected Forests decreased by 22 square miles. In the Bijapur Division, 123 square miles of forests formerly classed as Pasture Reserve and administered by the Revenue Department were handed over to the Forest Department under Government Resolution No. 11152, dated 15th November 1907.
- Boundaries.** 2. Outer boundaries to a length of 539 miles were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 4,409.
- Working Plans.** 3. The Working Plan of the Bhagavati Mundki High-forests, area 16,018.20 acres, was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 12318, dated 18th December 1907. The plans for the Mundgod High-forests and the Mundgod Teak poles forests were submitted to Government. The plan for the Tali palm forests of Honavar range is in the press. Field-work in connection with the Ankola High-forests was completed and the report is now in course of preparation.
- Offences.** 4. The number of prosecutions decreased from 387 to 322 and the percentage of convictions was 81 against 83 in the previous year. The number of offences compounded was 1,879 against 2,179 in 1906-1907 and the compensation recovered was Rs. 3,981, showing an increase of Rs. 737. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 16,764 to 12,557.
- Forest fires.** 5. The area protected against fire was 1,885 square miles compared with 1,133 square miles in the previous year, the percentage of failures falling from 19 to 11.7.
- Free grants.** 6. The value of produce allowed free increased from Rs. 10,110 to Rs. 12,858.
- Communications and buildings.** 7. Expenditure on "Buildings" amounted to Rs. 26,085 and on "Communications" to Rs. 16,579.
- Financial results.** 8. Revenue amounted to Rs. 13,03,515 against Rs. 13,48,156 in 1906-1907 and expenditure to Rs. 7,60,649 against Rs. 7,12,688.

4.—SIND CIRCLE.

- Area.** 1. The area of Reserved Forests increased by 16 square miles and 187 acres and amounted to 1,104 square miles and 551 acres at the close of the year. There was no change in the area of Protected Forests, which stood at 5.5 acres. Under Reserved Forests 19 square miles and 626 acres were made over to the Forest Department in the shape of fresh alluvial accretions, whilst 15 square miles and 552 acres were swept away by the river.
- Boundaries.** 2. External boundaries were demarcated to a length of 57 miles and repairs were carried out over a length of 1,711 miles. The work was done by free labour in exchange for certain privileges granted by the Forest Department. Internal boundaries consisting of rides 20 feet in width were cut over a length of 75 running miles.
- Survey and working plans.** 3. The operations of the Forest Contour-Survey extended over an area of 167 square miles or 970 linear miles, the average daily outturn being 8.8 miles against 6.4 miles during the previous year. The area awaiting forest settlement at the commencement of the year was 35,478 acres and a further area of 5,513 acres was notified under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act during the year, making in all 42,021 acres. Out of this 16,133 acres were declared Reserved Forest during the year under report, and 593 acres were eroded before the land was notified under section 19, leaving 25,295 acres still undergoing settlement. The Working Plans Report of the Sukkur Division was sanctioned by Government. The whole of the Sind forests with the exception of new-formed accretions are now under organized working.
- Forest offences.** 4. Sixty-seven cases were tried by Magistrates against 90 last year. Fifty resulted in conviction and 17 in acquittal and the percentage of failure was 25.4 against 13.3 in the preceding year. Including the cases of illicit grazing the number of offences compounded under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 1,607, a decrease of 120, and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 2,874. In addition to this 16 offenders were let off with a warning.
- Forest fires.** 5. There were 173 fires during the year against 44 during the year previous, the area traversed by them being 19,804 and 2,024 acres, respectively.
- Natural and artificial reproduction.** 6. Natural reproduction was not good, the inundation being poor and the area that came under the influence of floods being less than last year. For the same reason artificial reproduction by broadcast sowing in the flooded areas was not satisfactory. Fairly good results were however obtained in areas that were reproduced with the aid of kharif cultivation. Efforts were also made to increase the area under tali plantation.
- Communications, buildings and irrigation.** 7. The expenditure on communications was Rs. 1,211; on buildings Rs. 7,714; and on irrigation Rs. 15,145.
- grants.** 8. The value of timber and other forest produce given in free grants was Rs. 715 against Rs. 796 in the previous year.

9. The receipts rose from Rs. 4,00,357 to Rs. 4,68,028 principally owing to better prices having been realized from the sale of coupes and lac. The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,53,546 to Rs. 1,72,635 as the result of larger expenditure on buildings, roads and irrigation, and of enhanced salaries paid to officers on the Imperial list.

5. Mines and Quarries.

Dhárwār and the Panch Mahāls continue to be the only districts where the mining industry is of much importance. In Dhárwār, besides the three principal Gold Mining Companies (the Dhárwār Gold Mining, the Gold Fields of Dhárwār and the Dhárwār Reefs), five other companies were working options. The Dhárwār Reefs Company raised 4,017 tons of gold quartz valued at Rs. 2,79,50,980. The number of labourers on the field is now 13,200. Manganese prospects in the Kod taluka are promising. In the Panch Mahāls the Shivrajpur and Bamankua Manganese Mines carried on extensive operations as usual. Ten prospecting licenses and 62 exploring licenses for minerals were issued in that district. Prospecting licenses for manganese were issued also in the Belgaum, Bijapur, Kavara and Ratnágiri districts, but the fall in prices led to a large reduction in the number of applications. Owing to the operations of the Bombay Port Trust stone quarrying proceeded briskly in Thāna, Kolāba and Surat.

6. Manufactures and Industries.

Poor crops and low prices to some extent curtailed activity in the cotton industry and a number of mills were not working, or worked for a short season only. Nevertheless there was no sign of a check in the process of development. Nine new mills and factories were started in Ahmedabad, 2 in the West Kāndesh District and 1 in Sholāpur, Dhárwār, Jacobabad and Mirpurkhas; while others are under construction in Broach and East Kāndesh. The mills of the Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Company in Poona have been extended and an annexe added, termed the Swadeshi Manufacturing Company. The Gokak Falls Mills Company in Belgaum are contemplating the erection of a ginning factory to be worked by electric power derived from the turbine station at the foot of the falls. Rice and flour mills prospered on the whole, but business suffered in Thāna owing to poor crops and in Sukkur owing to the low inundation. Two new rice-cleaning factories started work in Lārkāna, and a large factory for pressing fodder to supply the Quetta garrison and for cleaning rice was erected at Jacobabad. The flour mill at Mirpurkhas was working for the first time. There was no remarkable development of new industries, but the establishment of a match factory at Dhárwār, a tile factory in the Kānara District and a silk-worm farm near Belgaum deserve mention. The butter factories in Ahmedabad enjoyed a prosperous year, as did also the Reay Paper Mills in Poona and the Carpet and Rug Factory in Ahmednagar. The extensive building operations in and about Bombay and the new dock schemes have given a strong impetus to the brick-making industry, especially in Thāna, and land has been applied for on Trombay Island for a cement factory. The growth of the charcoal industry in Thāna continues, much to the detriment of the forest growth in mātki lands. Large Government works in Poona led to great activity in the building trade there. In all districts many of the minor local industries, especially jewellers' work and weaving, were stimulated by the abnormal number of marriages, and the copper and brass pots of Nāsik had a specially good sale owing to the Navrāst Fair. The efforts being made to assist the hand-weaving industry by the adoption of improved methods and implements are still in the experimental stage. The Local Board Weaving Class at Belgaum had 23 pupils in the year. The loom used is of the European hand-loom type and can be repaired by an ordinary carpenter. At one or two places in Dhárwār Japanese looms are in use and at Saswad in the Poona District, hand-loom of the Salvation Army pattern have been introduced in the hope of inducing the local weavers to adopt them. The fishing population on the coasts were fairly prosperous, because the scarcity of grain created an unusually brisk demand for dried fish. But only the most antiquated methods of coast fishery are practised and there is much room for development.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

1. The number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 495 to 519. Number of Twelve spinning and weaving mills, of which 8 were in Ahmedabad, and 14 ginning and factories. pressing factories were registered during the year. Of 491 working factories 244 were perennial and 247 seasonal. Three hundred and ninety-seven were connected with the cotton industry.
2. The average daily number of operatives was 214,452 compared with 212,637 last year. The number employed in Bombay was 126,057 against 127,700. There is a slight fall from 44,710 to 42,893 in the number of women employed, while the number of children increased from 8,659 to 10,106.
3. The total number of accidents was 1,625, of which 21 were fatal, 184 serious, and Accident 1,420 slight. The average per hundred persons employed rose from 71 to 75.
4. Seventeen prosecutions were instituted, against 9 last year, 7 for employing Prosecutions, operatives in contravention of the Act, and 7 for neglecting to fence machinery. Convictions were secured in 13 cases.

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.
General.

3. Electricity was introduced as a motive power in 3 factories in Bombay. The Factory Labour Commission began work in Bombay on November 1st, 1907, and remained in the Presidency till the end of the year.

THE STEAM BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

Number of boilers
and inspections.

1. Including Sind and Aden the number of boilers on the register was 3,078, an increase of 182. The number offered for inspection was 1,980, an increase of 36. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight regular inspections and 899 casual visits were made by inspectors. The percentage of boilers not offered for inspection was 35.6 against 33.8 last year.

Boiler Commissions.

2. There were four meetings of the Bombay Boiler Commission to consider references from the Collector of Bombay on various points. There was no meeting of the Sind Commission.

Offences.

3. Ten irregularities were detected. In one case a prosecution was instituted and the owner fined Rs. 15. In the other case the owners were warned. The certificates of three engineers were suspended as the result of inquiries under Section 24 of the Act.

Finance.

4. Receipts amounted to Rs. 73,157, and expenditure to Rs. 58,911 compared with Rs. 69,196 and Rs. 57,308, respectively, last year. The rise in income is due to an increase in the amount of inspection fees and in the number of candidates for the Engineer's Examination. Increase in establishment accounts for the higher expenditure. Proposals for the reorganisation of the inspecting staff have been submitted to Government.

7. Trade.

For details see the Annual Trade Report of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden for 1907-1908, and tables under Foreign Trade and Shipping, printed in Part II of the Statistics of British India.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Sea-borne Trade.

General.

1. In spite of a drop of 5.24 crores in Government transactions, the aggregate sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 1,67,53,10,197, an increase of 17.13 crores or 11.39 per cent. From a commercial point of view 1907-1908 was a record year.

A.—CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

General.

1. The trade of the Port of Bombay (exclusive of Government transactions) amounted to 151.51 crores, an increase of 11.88 crores or over 16 per cent. Inclusive of Government transactions the value was 161.22 crores, an increase of 11.6 per cent. Imports of merchandise expanded by 17.7 per cent. to 44.80 crores, the improvement being most marked under *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* and *Metals and Manufactures thereof* which show increases of 3 and 2.75 crores respectively. Exports of Indian merchandise rose by 7.3 per cent. to 45.89 crores, the most notable increases being under *Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*, especially *Cotton and Seeds*. The movements in recorded values do not, however, necessarily represent corresponding variations in the volume of trade, owing to the great alteration in prices during the last 30 years. Under imports, all items except *Aniline Dyes* and *Cotton Grey Piece-goods* show an advance in price over last year. Under exports, the prices of *Wheat*, *Opium*, *Castor Seeds*, *Cotton Twist and Yarn*, and *Cotton White Piece-goods* have declined, while on the other hand the important items of *Cotton and Seeds* (other than *Castor*) have advanced in price. If the average prices had been the same in 1907-1908 as in 1906-1907 the value of the import trade would have been 43.16 crores instead of 44.80 crores, and of exports of Indian merchandise 44.86 instead of 45.89 crores. That is, the actual increase in volume is 13.43 per cent. in the case of imports and 5 per cent. in the case of exports, not 17.7 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. as shown above.

(2) Foreign Trade.

Imports.

1. The most important items under imports are *Cotton Manufactures* (26.34 per cent.), *Metals* (8.46 per cent.), *Sugar* (6.67 per cent.), *Machinery* (6.57 per cent.), *Railway Plant* (5.55 per cent.) and *Silk Manufactures* (3.19 per cent.). There is a drop of 3½ lakhs under *Living Animals*, horses imported being 790 less than last year. This was largely due to the disturbed state of Persia. *Articles of Food and Drink* total 5.62 crores, the largest figure in the decade. The imports of *Sugar* are less by 4 per cent. in quantity, though the value is nearly the same as last year. The outstanding feature of the trade is the increase in *Cane* and decrease in *Beet Sugar*. Imports of foreign *Tea* have advanced by 5.84 lakhs. *Metals and Manufactures of Metals* show an increase of 2½ crores. The United Kingdom claims 55, 58.3, 93.8 and 94 per cent. respectively under the sub-heads *Hardware*, *Metals*, *Machinery* and *Railway Plant*. There is a break in the contraction of imports under *Oils*, which advanced 20 per cent. Since the Russo-Japanese War the main source of supply for *Kerosine* is

Romania, Russia only taking third place. The total of nearly 3½ crores under *Raw Materials* is the largest in the decade. The 70.13 lakhs of imports of *Cotton* is also a record, partly due to a 6½ per cent. decrease in the area under cotton in India. Last year's drop in imports of *Silk* was more than made good by a rise of 43 per cent. this year. The group *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* increased in value by 3 crores to 22.45 crores. The increase of 1.12 crores under the sub-head, *Cotton Piece goods* is largely explained by the extraordinary number of marriages. Under *Hosiery* there was a noteworthy expansion of imports from Japan, which form 55 per cent. of the total. *Silk Manufactures* show an increase of 19 lakhs and *Woollen Manufactures* of 3½ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplies 95 per cent. of the *Cotton Piece-goods* and 73 per cent. of the *Woollen Manufactures*. Among *Other Articles* an increase of 10.74 lakhs under *Motor Cars* is worthy of note.

2. Exports are made up of (1) re-exportation of foreign merchandise to the Persian Gulf, Exports, and East Africa, (2) Indian produce and manufactures. The first item shows an advance of 33 lakhs upon last year's figures. *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* formed 67 per cent. of the total re-exports, the main increases this year being under the sub-heads *Cotton Manufactures, Twist and Yarn, and Apparel*. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures advanced by 3.13 crores, or over 7 per cent. The most marked increases were under *Raw Cotton and Seeds*. *Articles of Food and Drink* increased in value by 15 lakhs, but were still below the average. *Manganese Ore* formed 87 per cent. of the total exports (78.97 lakhs) of *Metals and Manufactures of Metals*. Under *Opium* there was an increase in quantity of 28.5 per cent. and in value of 20 per cent.—which can only be a temporary advance in view of the determination of Government to restrict cultivation. Under the head *Raw Materials, Raw Cotton and Seeds* show advances of 2.22 crores and 1.53 crores respectively. Japan was still the largest buyer of *Cotton* and took 34 per cent. There was a further decline of 1.20 crores under *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured*, owing to a heavy falling off in shipments of *Yarn* to China, which was only slightly counterbalanced by the discovery of new outlets for the trade in European markets. The exports of *Cotton Manufactures* improved in value by 1.7 lakhs.

3. The net imports of *Treasure* on private account advanced by 671.19 lakhs, or nearly 65 per cent. Imports exceeded exports by 1,898.5 lakhs, or including Government transactions by 2,475.8 lakhs. Treasure.

4. The share of the British Empire in the total trade improved by 532.20 lakhs or 12.63 per cent. Imports advanced 19.6 and exports 1.5 per cent. The percentage on the aggregate trade stood at 47.39, the United Kingdom claiming 18 per cent. or 1.73 per cent. more than last year. The latter increase was accounted for by marked advances in imports of *Railway Plant, Machinery, Cotton Manufactures, Yarns and Metals*, and in exports of *Seeds, Wheat and Twist and Yarn*. Hongkong showed a further drop of 64 lakhs under exports, but her imports rose by 21 lakhs to 70.6 lakhs. Trade with the Continent of Europe advanced by 17.7 per cent. to 2,806.9 lakhs, Germany, Belgium and France showing the most noticeable increases. Trade with Africa increased by 21, and with Asia by 78.79 lakhs, in spite of a heavy decline of 135 lakhs in the trade with China. Japan showed an advance of 167 lakhs. The import trade with the United States declined still further by 23 lakhs, and the export trade by 11 lakhs. Distribution.

5. The value of stores imported fell by 47.37 lakhs, but this is due to a change of classification, stores imported by certain railways being now classified as private merchandise. Exports of stores rose by Rs. 54,169 to Rs. 5,78,902. There was a heavy set back of 396 lakhs, or 40 per cent., in the imports of *Treasure*. There were no exports of *Treasure* on Government account. Government transactions.

6. The number of vessels decreased by 71 to 1,555, but the tonnage increased by 2.4 per cent. to 33,23,488 tons. 67.6 per cent. of the total tonnage was British, and 7.6 per cent. German, against 69 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively last year. Shipping.

(ii) Coasting Trade.

1. Of the total coasting trade, which was valued at Rs. 36,39,20,938, 6.24 crores more than last year, Bombay appropriated 82.7 per cent. 82.4 per cent. of the coasting trade of the Chief Port consisted of Indian produce, and 17.2 per cent. of Foreign Merchandise. General.

2. Imports advanced by 282.91 lakhs to 1,599.94 lakhs. *Raw Cotton* accounts for 120.7 lakhs of the increase. Burma and Goa showed the greatest expansion of trade.

3. The total exports improved by 2.93 crores to 1,411 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce accounted for over 2 crores of the increase, to which all ports contributed in a greater or less degree. The principal advance in exports both of Indian produce and Foreign Merchandise was under *Cotton Piece-goods*.

4. The value of private transactions advanced by Rs. 38,318 to Rs. 13,28,012, while the value of Government transactions declined by Rs. 84,70,059 to Rs. 2,35,25,703. Treasure.

5. The number of vessels increased by 3,425 to 92,526, and the tonnage by 49,059 tons to 4,903,032 tons. Shipping.

B.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

(i) Foreign Trade.

Imports and exports.

1. The direct trade was valued at Rs. 1,50,991, an increase of Rs. 71,814 or 91 per cent. over last year's figures. The imports consisted principally of *Dates, Salted Fish, Coal, Stone and Marble*, and the exports almost exclusively of *Myrabolams*. The trade was practically confined to the ports of Honavar, Trombay, Bulsar, Surat and Broach.

Shipping.

2. The number of vessels further declined from 89 to 57.

(ii) Coasting Trade.

Imports and exports.

1. The aggregate value rose by 47.6 lakhs to 628.35 lakhs, the increase being due mainly to expansion of trade in Indian produce, which constitutes 92 per cent. of the total trade.

Treasure.

2. The value of treasure declined by Rs. 53,221 to 4.69 lakhs.

Shipping.

3. The number of vessels was 143,351 with a tonnage of 3,132,135 against 140,412 with a tonnage of 3,027,276 last year.

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General.

1. The total traffic including local trade improved from 1,213 to 1,289 lakhs of maunds in volume, and from 92.7 to 99.9 crores of rupees in value. The volume of merchandise was 14 per cent., and the value 17 per cent., above the average of the last 5 years.

(i) External Trade.

Imports.

2. The import trade increased from 554 to 572 lakhs of maunds in volume, but the value, though still above the average by 133 lakhs, showed a decline of 12 lakhs compared with last year. Expansion in volume occurred chiefly in imports of *Coal and Coke*, Bengal contributing 52 lakhs against 19 lakhs last year; *Oil-seeds*, mainly from the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, and the Nizam's Territory; *Metals*, mainly owing to higher receipts of metallic ores from the Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras; and *Dyes*, owing to expanded imports of myrabolams mostly from the Central Provinces and Berar. The decline in value was principally due to a marked fall in the imports of *Cotton* and of *Food-grains*—other than wheat—the decrease compared with last year being 12 and 21 lakhs of maunds respectively.

Exports.

3. Compared with last year there was an improvement of 17 lakhs of maunds in volume, and 2.9 crores in value, the rise above the average being 46 lakhs of maunds, and 6.3 crores respectively. Noticeable increases occurred in the exports (1) of *Food-grains* other than wheat (+ 14.2 lakhs of maunds) principally to Northern and Central India; (2) of *Salt* (+ 3.9 lakhs of maunds) principally to the Nizam's Territory, Rajputana and the Central and United Provinces; (3) of *Cotton Manufactures, European* (+ 1.9 lakhs of maunds) mainly to the Panjab and Rajputana; (4) of *Metals* (+ 1.7 lakhs of maunds), chiefly in exports of *Machinery and Millwork* and *Hardware and Cutlery*; (5) of *Oil-seeds*, chiefly to the Central Provinces and Madras. In spite of the increase in volume, the value of the trade in *Salt* was less by 16.8 lakhs. A marked decline of Rs. 41.6 lakhs in exports of *Cotton Manufactures, Indian*, was due to diminished demand from the Panjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces. There was a decrease in the export quantity of *Liquor* owing to a drop under Ale and Beer, but a rise of 10.2 lakhs in value in consequence of increased demand for Wines and Spirits. Decreases also occurred under (1) *Railway materials* (— 5.6 lakhs of maunds); (2) *Sugar*, (— 1.3 lakhs of maunds); (3) *Hides* (— 47,000 maunds).

(ii) Local Trade.

This branch of trade mainly consists of transactions between the Port of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency. Compared with the previous year the internal trade developed from 434 to 475 lakhs of maunds, or by 9.4 per cent. in volume, and from 32.6 to 37.1 crores, or by 13.5 per cent., in value. Compared with the average the improvement was 16.7 per cent. in volume and 22.7 per cent. in value. Except under *Cotton Manufactures, Indian, Oil-seeds, Railway Materials, Hides, Liquors*, and *Wheat* trade showed an all-round improvement, notably under *Cotton, raw* (+ 9.5 lakhs of maunds), *Food-grains* other than wheat (+ 7 lakhs of maunds), *Metals* (+ 1.7 lakhs of maunds), *Coal and Coke* (+ 10.9 lakhs of maunds), *Cotton Manufactures, European* (+ 62,000 maunds), *Oils* (+ 76,000 maunds), *Sugar* (+ 1.3 lakhs of maunds), *Dyes* (+ 2 lakhs of maunds), and *Salt* (+ 38,000 maunds). The contraction in exports of *Cotton Manufactures, Indian, Railway materials*, and *Hides* resulted in a net decline in their value of 54, 24, and 16 lakhs respectively.

(2) SIND.

General.

The total Sea-borne trade of the Province during the year amounted to Rs. 42,65,26,205, an increase of 3.64 crores even on the record figures of last year.

--CHIEF PORT--KARACHI.

(i) Foreign Trade.

1. The total foreign trade was Rs. 29,54,04,637, an increase of 3.77 crores. Imports General. were 1.4 crores and exports 2.36 crores more than in 1906-1907.

2. Under the head *Articles of Food and Drink*, there was an increase of 8.95 lakhs or 3 Imports. per cent. The imports of *Sugar* show a rise of 5 per cent. in value, imports from Java advancing by 287 per cent. On the other hand, Germany has practically dropped out of the market. *Hardware and Cutlery* increased by Rs. 1,61,089 or 9 per cent. and *Oils* by over half a million gallons. Under the heading *Raw Materials* there was an improvement of 8.97 lakhs, *Coal* accounting for 1 and *Wood* for 2½ lakhs. Under *Manufactured Articles*, *Cotton Goods* rose 37.7 lakhs, *Silk* and *Wool* fell 1½ and 4½ lakhs respectively. There was a total increase under the heading, of 53 lakhs or 9 per cent.

3. Exports of *Indian Produce* accounted for almost the whole of the increase. *Wheat*, Exports. which formed 46.8 per cent. of the total exports, rose in value by 1.2 crores, or 18 per cent., largely owing to poor crops in North America and Europe. But the increase in value is also due to a 7 per cent. rise in prices. Exports of *Cotton* improved 41 per cent. in quantity and 40 per cent. in value. *Rape Seed* showed an increase of 40 lakhs. On the other hand, there was a marked decrease in exports of *Wool*, *Rice*, *Til*, and *Skins and Hides*.

4. There was a further increase of nearly 23 lakhs in the net imports, due to the continued hoarding of gold by zamindárs. Treasury.

5. The United Kingdom improved her position by .26 per cent., her share being 58.79 of Distribution. the total trade. Germany had 10.89 against 12.33 per cent., and Belgium 8.63 against 7.98 per cent. Trade with Asia rose from 6.58 to 9.27 per cent., but the exports to Africa and America showed a falling-off.

6. There was a decline of nearly 1½ crores, mainly owing to diminished imports of *Stores* Government transactions. and *Railway Plant*.

7. Five hundred and sixty-nine vessels, with a tonnage of 657,608, entered, and 614 vessels, Shipping. with a tonnage of 883,380, cleared from the port during the year. There was an increase of 112 in the number of vessels entering, and of 96 in the number clearing.

(ii) Coasting Trade.

1. The value of imports rose by 70.7 lakhs to 5.29 crores, 53.7 lakhs of this increase Imports. being in imports of *Indian Produce*.

2. The export trade increased from 2.41 to 2.67 crores, exports of *Indian Produce* Exports. advancing 29½ lakhs, and of *Foreign Merchandise* declining 3½ lakhs.

3. Imports rose from 64½ to 68½ lakhs, while exports decreased from 13 to 6.8 lakhs. Government Stores.

4. Gold coin to the value of 25½ lakhs, and silver to the value of 1.49 crores, were Treasury. imported from Bombay. Exports of silver amounted to Rs. 2,10,947, 9 per cent. less than last year.

B.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

Keti Bandar and Sirganda.

1. The combined trade of these two ports declined from 20.77 to 12.33 lakhs. General.

2. Foreign trade amounted to only Rs. 150 at Keti Bandar and Rs. 807 at Sirganda. Foreign trade.

3. At Keti Bandar imports of Indian produce decreased from Rs. 94,295 to Rs. 93,896, Coasting trade. and imports of foreign merchandise from Rs. 68,881 to Rs. 58,280. Exports were less by more than one-half. At Sirganda imports fell by a lakh of rupees and exports by nearly a lakh and a half. The falling off in trade at both ports was mainly due to diminished export of rice.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

1. The land trade of Sind and British Baluchistan is carried on with Afghanistan, General. Baluchistan and Persia. The aggregate trade showed an increase of over 11 lakhs, or 8 per cent., over the previous year.

2. Imports declined by 3 lakhs or 3 per cent. the chief decreases being under *Fruits* and Imports. *Raw Wool*. There were increases under *Drugs, non-intoxicating*, *Wheat*, *Ghi*, *Mustard* and *Rape-seed*.

3. The export trade showed an improvement of 14 lakhs or 28 per cent., the chief increases Exports. being under *Cotton Piece-goods*, *Non-intoxicating Drugs*, *Leather* and *Iron*.

4. The import trade with Afghanistan decreased by 9 lakhs, or 13 per cent., the export Distribution. trade increased by 8 lakhs or 21 per cent. Imports from and exports to Baluchistan showed an improvement of 6 lakhs and 1½ lakhs respectively. There was an increase of half a lakh in the imports from Persia and of 3½ lakhs in the exports to that country. Trade by the Nushki route showed a substantial increase both under imports and exports.

(3) ADEN.

General. 1. The total value of the Sea-borne and Inland Trade of Aden decreased by Rs. 1,00,85,706 or 10.14 per cent. Indian Trade decreased by 14.99 lakhs or 8.75 per cent. and Inland Trade increased by 2.64 lakhs, or 6.65 per cent.

Details of variations. 2. Imported *Coal* shows a decrease of 900 tons in quantity, but an increase of 2 lakhs in value owing to higher prices in the United Kingdom and Calcutta. Both imports and exports of *Coffee* improved in value, the latter by 6½ lakhs. There was a heavy decrease of 28 lakhs in the imports, and of 16 lakhs in the exports of *Skins and Hides*. *Animals* increased in number and value owing to the demand from Turkey-in-Europe. There were decreases both in imports and exports of *Cotton, Twist and Yarn*, and *Grey Piece-goods*, the fall of over a crore in the case of the latter being partly due to the bad trade in *Hides and Skins* and consequent limited demand. Imports of *Dyed Piece-goods* advanced by 1½ lakhs, and exports by 3½ lakhs. The *Tobacco* trade shows a net decline of 5 lakhs. The imports and exports of *Grain and Pulse* decreased by 5½ lakhs and 1½ lakhs respectively. There was an increase of over 3 lakhs in the imports and nearly 3 lakhs in the exports of *Ivory*. Under *Metals* there was a fair increase both in quantity and value. *Kerosine Oil* decreased in quantity by over 7,00,000 gallons and in value by over 3½ lakhs. Against an increase of nearly 6 lakhs under *Spices*, there was a fall of nearly 4 lakhs under *Sugar*. Exports of *Wax* decreased by 4½ lakhs. Much Abyssinian Wax is now shipped through Khartoum and Port Soudan instead of *via* Aden. Imports of *Mother-of-Pearl* rose in value by ½ lakh, but there was a decrease under *Pearls* due to unfavourable markets. There was a further decrease of 2 lakhs in exports of *Dates* due to direct transhipment from Bussorah to Hodeidah and Somali Land. The reduction of duty in India led to an increase of 1½ lakhs in the *Salt* trade. *Treasure* shows a large increase of 19½ lakhs under imports and 14½ lakhs under exports.

Distribution of Trade. 3. The following countries showed the largest decreases in trade:—United States of America, Rs. 69,04,706; Somali Land, Rs. 26,03,822; Bombay, Rs. 16,54,258; Hodeidah, Rs. 15,81,959; Italian East Africa, Rs. 5,97,368; Massowah, Rs. 5,16,508; while increases are shown in the trade with the following:—Austria, Rs. 11,58,982; Karachi, Rs. 10,30,093; Arabian Gulf Ports, Rs. 7,63,307; Germany, Rs. 3,18,475; and Egypt, Rs. 3,05,191.

Inland Trade. 4. The number of camel-loads of produce imported from the interior rose from 172,397 to 186,607. There were increases under all items of Merchandise except *Coffee*, which showed a slight decline. The total value of imports from the mainland was Rs. 25,98,394, a rise of 7.77 per cent., for which increased imports of *Drugs, Grain*, and *Fodder* largely account. There was a marked decrease under *Skins*, and a considerable decrease under *Coffee*. Exports likewise show a rise of 4.92 per cent. to Rs. 16,52,492, the increase being evenly distributed among all commodities except *Animals, Flour, Wrought Metal, Gingelly-seed, Silk Piece-goods*, and *Treasure*.

General Sea-borne Trade. 5. The total value of the import trade decreased from 527 lakhs to 446½ lakhs, and of the export trade from 427½ to 404½ lakhs. Details will be found in paragraph 2.

Shipping. 6. One thousand four hundred and thirty-six merchant vessels of the net registered tonnage of 3,253,827 entered the Port, compared with 1,469 vessels of 3,134,101 tons in the previous year. The total number of country craft was 1,376 of 38,519 tons against 1,379 of 40,423 tons. Of merchant vessels 744 were British, 190 German, 144 British Indian, and 135 French. The percentage of shipping interest in the trade of Aden was:—United Kingdom 12.53, India and Burmah 20.2, Colonies 11.77, and Foreign Countries 55.5. The number of steamers that called at Aden was 1,510 compared with 1,558 the year before.

8. Public Works.

CIVIL WORKS.

The following works were either in progress or completed during the year:—

1.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Imperial Services, Customs. The work of providing electric lights and fans in the Town Custom House, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 8,890, was commenced. The construction of a landing-slip and boat-shed on the Oyster Rocks at Kárwár was commenced and Rs. 3,131 were expended thereon.

Salt. The scheme for the location of the Coast Guard Fleet at Sivri, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 1,69,400, was in progress. Quarters for three weigh-clerks at Belápur, estimated at Rs. 2,904, were in progress. At Mora, a bungalow for the Shewa Preventive Officer and quarters for his karkúns and his menial establishment, which were estimated to cost Rs. 7,952, Rs. 4,898 and Rs. 4,799, respectively, were commenced, and Rs. 4,961, Rs. 3,081 and Rs. 2,943 were expended thereon. During the year Rs. 841 were spent on water-supply from the Shahápada streams to the Salt establishment at Umberda, the total expenditure incurred to the end of the year being Rs. 6,385.

In connection with His Majesty's Mint, Bombay (a) the extension of the east coining room, the construction (b) of a stronghold for the east coining room, (c) of strongholds in the

quadrangle, (d) of a dross-washing room and godowns, (e) of a passage and the clearing of west end and re-roofing a portion of the melting room and (f) the installation of electric lights and fans were carried out at a cost of Rs. 8,000, Rs. 3,563, Rs. 28,400, Rs. 15,595, Rs. 7,956, and Rs. 28,770, respectively, while the extension of the workshop, including re-roofing, estimated at Rs. 24,840, was in progress.

Further progress was made with the construction of the new General Post Office, Bombay, the expenditure incurred to the end of the year being Rs. 6,73,998. A Post Office at Santa Cruz was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,504. The work of construction of the camp Post Office Building at Ahmednagar was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,034. The combined Post and Telegraph Office at Hubli and an office at Dhárwar for the Superintendent of Post Offices, Kánara Division, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,230 and Rs. 5,136, respectively. The additions and alterations to the Post Office at Hyderabad, which were commenced last year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,377. Post Offices.

Further progress was made with the extension of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, the expenditure incurred to the end of the year being Rs. 1,08,207. An office for the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Gujarát Division, in the Bhadar, Ahmedabad, and a residence for that officer in the Ahmedabad Camp, estimated at Rs. 13,511 and Rs. 17,137, respectively, were in progress. Telegraph.

The work of tiling the floor of the official portion of the Resident's bungalow at Baroda, estimated at Rs. 4,458, was commenced. The construction of the Consulate Buildings at Bandar Abbas, estimated to cost Rs. 1,32,420, was in progress, the total expenditure up to the end of the year being Rs. 74,582. The main building in the Residency at Steamer Point, Aden, was re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 13,940, while the old Residency building at Aden was converted into a Guest-house for Arab Chiefs at a cost of Rs. 4,008. Political Agencies.

The work of providing electric light and fans in the St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay (part, Contribution and part, Imperial Civil), estimated at Rs. 14,308, was in progress. The building of a new Tower and Vestry for the St. Mary's Church at Parel, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 18,417 (Deposit Contribution), was in progress. The works of re-constructing the Church at Khandála, and of constructing a Church of St. Crispin at Yerandavna (Deposit Contribution), estimated to cost Rs. 9,264 and Rs. 35,414, respectively, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,592 and Rs. 15,351, respectively. The extension of the Church of Scotland Orphanage, Poona (Deposit Contribution), and quarters for the Chaplain at Ahmednagar were completed at a cost of Rs. 10,088 and Rs. 14,034, respectively. The re-roofing of St. Mary's Church at Belgaum, which was mentioned in last year's report, was in progress during the year, the total outlay incurred being Rs. 5,736. A new porch to this Church, estimated to cost Rs. 2,946, was commenced and Rs. 1,703 were spent on it. Ecclesiastical.

A residence at Ratnágiri for His Highness the *ex-King* Thebaw was commenced and Rs. 3,456 were expended on it. Miscellaneous.

The construction of a Forest Office with quarters for the Range Forest Officer and Forest guards at Manor in the Mahim Taluka, estimated at Rs. 6,319, and of a Forest Ranger's office and quarters at Mokháda in the Sháhpur Taluka of the Thána District, estimated at Rs. 4,755, was commenced. The work of constructing quarters for the Range Forest Officer and his guards at Pand in the Poona District, and additions and alterations to the Divisional Forest Office at Sholápur, estimated to cost Rs. 3,898 and Rs. 3,645, respectively, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,105 and Rs. 2,198, respectively. Provincial Services. Forest.

Additions and alterations to, and a record-room for the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Mándvi were nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 5,090. Additions and alterations to the old Jail Factory and other buildings in the Fort at Dohád to convert them into a Mámlatdár's Kacheri and subsidiary buildings, and the construction of a District Bungalow at Nariád were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,791 and Rs. 6,063, respectively. Buildings for the personal offices of the Collector and Assistant Collector, Godhra, were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,115 and Rs. 3,403, respectively. The work of doubling the accommodation for the Collector and Political Agent's English Office at Godhra, estimated at Rs. 6,469, was practically completed. Additions and alterations to the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Godhra, estimated at Rs. 4,005, were also practically completed. The construction of a District Bungalow at A'nand, estimated at Rs. 7,850, was in progress. Certain additions and alterations to the Daskroi Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Ahmedabad were carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,196, while the construction of a new Kacheri for the Mámlatdár of Dholka, estimated at Rs. 58,635, was in progress. The Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Khed in the Poona District was completed at a cost of Rs. 20,047. The construction of an additional record-room for the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Junnar and the new Mahálkuri's Kacheri at Pand, both in the Poona District, were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,790 and Rs. 3,760, respectively, against the estimates of Rs. 5,552 and Rs. 19,457, respectively. Certain additions and alterations to the Mahálkuri's Kacheri at Dhond in the Poona District were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,453 against the estimate of Rs. 3,551. The new Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Madha in the Sholápur District, estimated to cost Rs. 34,302, was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 11,145. Additional accommodation in the record-room at the Collector's Kacheri at Ahmednagar was provided at a cost of Rs. 3,984. The construction of a new Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Málegáon and quarters for karkuns at Point, both in the Násik District, were in progress, the expenditure

during the year being Rs. 14,229 and Rs. 5,951, respectively, against the estimates of Rs. 31,136 and Rs. 6,413, respectively. The work of constructing additional rooms for the Survey Record Buildings at Nasik was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,643. New Offices for the Collector, Assistant and District Deputy Collectors, Divisional Forest Officer and District Superintendent of Police at Jalgaon, estimated to cost Rs. 1,41,943, were in progress, the total expenditure during the year being Rs. 47,235. Certain additions to the Collector's bungalow at Jalgaon, estimated to cost Rs. 3,889, were practically completed. Record-stands for the Revenue Offices at Jalgaon were under construction, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 13,729 against the estimate of Rs. 22,031. The new Sub-Registrar's Office at Sawda in Raver Taluka, East Khándesh District, estimated at Rs. 3,887, was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,227. The new Kacheries for the Mahalkarics of Edlabad (commenced in 1906-1907) and Parola in the East Khándesh District were in progress, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 19,016 and Rs. 3,067, respectively, against the estimates of Rs. 22,257 and Rs. 24,571, respectively. The quarters for the Mahalkari and his establishment at Bhadgaon (Wak) in the East Khándesh District continued to be in progress during the year, the outlay incurred being Rs. 8,733. The work of constructing a bungalow for the Second Assistant Collector at Jalgaon, estimated at Rs. 12,529, was commenced during the year, the outlay incurred being Rs. 1,559. Additions and alterations to the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Taloda in the West Khándesh District, estimated to cost Rs. 3,940, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,525. The construction of the District Bungalow at Shirpur, estimated at Rs. 5,692, was begun during the year, the outlay incurred being Rs. 4,405. The construction of the Mahalkari's Kacheri at Mundgol in the Kánara District, and additions and alterations to the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Saundatti in the Belgaum District and to the office of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, at Belgaum, which were mentioned in last year's report, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 30,061, Rs. 3,353 and Rs. 3,866, respectively. Further progress was made with the construction of the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Hirekerur in the Dhárwár District and with that of the quarters for the Circle Inspector and karkuns at Mángaon in the Ratnágiri and Kolába District, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 19,004 and Rs. 3,149, respectively. The new Mámlatdár's Kacheri with subsidiary buildings at Návalgund in the Dhárwár District, the new Mahalkari's Kacheri at Bilgi in the Bijápúr District, the extension of the Collector's Kacheri at Kárwár and Revenue peons' lines at Mángaon in the Ratnágiri and Kolába District, estimated to cost Rs. 51,557, Rs. 16,842, Rs. 13,534 and Rs. 4,441, were commenced, and Rs. 23,285, Rs. 16,179, Rs. 9,987 and Rs. 2,451, respectively, were expended on them during the year. Additions and alterations to the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Belgaum, to the Mámlatdár's Kacheries at Athni and Gokák in the Belgaum District, and to the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Waduj in the Sátára District, estimated to cost Rs. 4,294, Rs. 14,050, Rs. 4,964 and Rs. 7,394, were also begun, and Rs. 3,302, Rs. 7,083, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 6,357, respectively, were expended on them. At Kárwár, the construction of a cook-room and servants' quarters for the Collector's bungalow, estimated to cost Rs. 4,416, was also begun and Rs. 2,608 were spent thereon. The Kardárate at Nawábsháh and the temporary shelters for the Collector's establishment at Hyderabad, which were commenced last year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 31,297 and Rs. 6,903, respectively. Additions and alterations to the Kardárate at Moro, the combined Deputy Commissioner's Kacheri and Huzur Treasury at Mirpurkhas and the Kardárate at Digri were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,000, Rs. 12,493 and Rs. 11,600, respectively. Additions and alterations to the Kardárate at Sháladpur were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,686. An expenditure of Rs. 3,407 was also incurred in providing treasury bins in the combined Deputy Commissioner's Kacheri at Mirpurkhas. A District Bungalow with out-houses at Tháno Bulákhán, commenced last year, certain additions and alterations to the Mukhtyárkar's Kacheri at Jobi, and to the out-houses, blocks 1 and 2, in the Collector's Kacheri compound at Lárkána, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 10,224, Rs. 2,719 and Rs. 3,033, respectively. The Mukhtyárkarate at Páno Akil, commenced last year, was nearly completed. The following works were commenced during the year:—(1) The new District Bungalow at Khairpur Nathusháh, (2) the new District Bungalow at Dádu, (3) additions and alterations to the Mukhtyárkar's Kacheri at Dokri, (4) the Mukhtyárkarate and (5) the District Bungalow at Old Thul, (6) the new bungalow and office for the Assistant Collector at Sukkur, (7) additions and alterations to the Press Godown in the compound of the Commissioner in Sind's office at Karáchi, and (8) to the Mukhtyárkarate at Shikárpur and (9) at Ghotki, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,400, Rs. 7,973, Rs. 2,499, Rs. 19,525, Rs. 5,902, Rs. 21,926, Rs. 3,676, Rs. 2,044 and Rs. 2,009 against the estimates of Rs. 4,922, Rs. 12,864, Rs. 3,379, Rs. 31,442, Rs. 13,443, Rs. 26,121, Rs. 4,136, Rs. 3,442 and Rs. 2,715, respectively.

Excise Buildings.

The bungalows with out-houses for the Excise (A'bkári and Opium) Inspectors at Godhra, estimated at Rs. 4,998 each, were nearly completed. A liquor godown at Anand, estimated at Rs. 3,880, was also nearly completed. Additions and alterations to the Distillery at Godhra, estimated at Rs. 92,307, were in progress. The bungalows for the A'bkári Inspectors at Shrigonda, Sanganner, Nevása (in the Ahmednagar District), Maumád and Sátána were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,261, Rs. 4,474, Rs. 4,356, Rs. 4,504 and Rs. 2,459 against the estimates of Rs. 4,783, Rs. 4,900, Rs. 4,900, Rs. 4,927 and Rs. 4,933, respectively. The bungalow for the District A'bkári Inspector at Pachora in the East Khándesh District was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,228. The bungalow for the A'bkári Inspector at Jámner in the East Khándesh District was commenced and nearly completed during the year, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 4,245 against the estimate of Rs. 4,842. The bungalows for the A'bkári

Inspectors at Rājpur and Sākri were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,970 and Rs. 4,893, respectively. In connection with the Distillery at Dhulia the works of constructing an additional mhowra room and converting the eastern mhowra room into offices, and of constructing a compound wall were completed at a cost of Rs. 20,281 and Rs. 4,002, respectively. The work of constructing a light railway in the same distillery from the proposed mhowra room to the Still and Vat room, estimated at Rs. 2,500, was commenced, the outlay incurred during the year being Rs. 2,324. The Warehouse buildings near Bubāk, estimated to cost Rs. 24,050, were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 18,290.

Improvements to the Married Sowars' quarters in the Body Guard Lines at Chaupati, Bombay, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,389. In connection with the Civil Secretariat, Bombay, the works of (a) providing an electric lift, (b) improving fire-fittings, (c) installing electric lights and fans in the rooms of the Secretary, Under Secretary and the resident Under Secretary's Quarters and (d) providing additional electric lights and fans were carried out at a cost of (a) Rs. 9,550, (b) Rs. 8,060, (c) Rs. 2,913 and (d) Rs. 4,917, respectively. The work of providing new baths and fittings at Government House, Ganeshkind, estimated to cost Rs. 7,367, was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,250. At Government House, Mahāleshwar, the work of increasing the water-supply, mentioned in last year's report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,173. A Band-stand was constructed and additional accommodation for servants was also provided at a cost of Rs. 2,911 and Rs. 3,304, respectively.

Residences for Local Governments, Government Officers and Secretariat Offices.

Certain additions and alterations to the Agency Record-room at Sādra in the Mañi Kāntha Agency, estimated at Rs. 6,204, were commenced. The extension of the Kothi buildings at Rājkot was completed at a cost of Rs. 24,490, while the construction of a Central Record-room for Kāthiāwār at Rājkot was commenced, the expenditure being Rs. 6,025.

Political Agencies.

Additional buildings for the Experimental Farm, Surat, were completed at a cost of Rs. 16,643, and additional Farm buildings, estimated at Rs. 15,413, were in progress. In connection with the Botanical Gardens at Ganeshkind the works of laying a 12" earthenware pipe channel and of constructing a cattle byre and caretaker's quarters and feed-room were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,564 and Rs. 2,337, respectively; the work of constructing quarters for the Superintendent of the Gardens was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,724. The second well in the Experimental Farm at Dhārwar, estimated to cost Rs. 4,173, was practically completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,622.

Agricultural.

A sum of Rs. 2,555 was spent in maintaining the Elephanta Caves at Ghārāpur, which are the only archaeological remains in the Presidency District, and these were inspected by the Executive Engineer. Of the 10 archaeological remains in the Thāna District, only one was inspected by the Executive Engineer, while 4 were conserved at a cost of Rs. 138. With the exception of the Vaux's tomb all the antiquarian remains in the Surat and Broach District were inspected by the Executive Engineer and the Dutch Tombs at Broach were conserved and maintained at a cost of Rs. 35. Special repairs to the Jamī Masjid at Broach, estimated at Rs. 4,654, were in progress. In the Kara and Panch Mahāls District, of the 10 archaeological buildings 2 were conserved at a cost of Rs. 68, funds being not available for the rest. All were, however, inspected by the Executive Engineer. Special repairs to the Mahomedan ruins at Sarkhej, estimated at Rs. 6,270, were commenced. Of the 47 archaeological buildings in the Ahmedabad District, 6 were conserved and 5 repaired at a total cost of Rs. 4,577, 17 being inspected by the Executive Engineer. The old European tombs at Poona, the monument at Koregaon and Delavādhān's tomb at Khed were inspected by the Executive Engineer, Poona District, and found in good order. The Fort at Sholāpur and the Harnāreshwar temple at Velāpur were inspected by the Executive Engineer, Sholāpur District. Rs. 12 and Rs. 25 were spent on repairs to the Laxmi Narayan's temple at Pedgaon and the Damdi Masjid at Ahmednagar and the latter was inspected during the year. The Pandu Lena caves were inspected by the Executive Engineer, Nāsik District, and maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 134. Current repairs to Aeshwar's temple at Sinnar and to the Ankai caves were carried out at a cost of Rs. 30 and Rs. 120, respectively. Conservation of and repairs to archaeological buildings and remains in the East Khāndesh District were carried out at a cost of about Rs. 200; no remains were, however, inspected by the Executive Engineer. No conservation works and repairs were executed on archaeological buildings and remains in the West Khāndesh District during the year. In the Belgaum District special repairs to the Jain Temples (one inside and the other outside of the Commissariat store-yard) and to the old Hindu temple to the north-east of the barracks, all in the Fort at Belgaum, and special repairs to the three groups of dolmens at Konur in the Gokāk Taluka, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 507, Rs. 422, Rs. 72 and Rs. 100, respectively. The restoration of the Kāllāgudi temple at Degaon, Taluka Sampgaon, estimated to cost Rs. 2,617, was commenced and Rs. 1,297 were spent thereon. The maintenance and repairs of the eight old temples in the Dhārwar District were carried out at a cost Rs. 259. A shed was constructed over the stone-throne of the Sonda Kings in the Sirsi Taluka of the Kānara District at a cost of Rs. 350. In the Ratnāgiri and Kolāba District, the conservation of the ruins in the Portuguese Fort at Revdanda, estimated to cost of Rs. 2,684, was commenced and Rs. 880 were spent thereon. Special repairs to the mosque at Dābhōl, estimated to cost Rs. 898, were commenced and Rs. 506 were expended. Ordinary repairs to that mosque and to the Shivāji's Samādhi at Raigad were executed at a cost of Rs. 203 and Rs. 51, respectively. In the Sātara District, a sum of Rs. 99 was spent on the maintenance of the Buddhist caves in the Kurād and Pātan Talukas. At Bijāpur, the restorations of the Gol-Gumbāz and the Ibrahim Roza, estimated to cost Rs. 21,287 and Rs. 13,572, were in progress, the expenditure during the

Monuments and Antiquities.

year being Rs. 1,577 and Rs. 4,100, respectively. A sum of Rs. 1,625 was expended on preparing glass frames for the old carpets in the Asar Mahal. The construction of a trophy of old relics in front of the Nagarkhāna of the Gol-Gumbaz, the provision of lightning conductors for the mosque in the Ibrahim Rozā, and special repairs to the Jal Mandir, estimated to cost Rs. 3,313, Rs. 732 and Rs. 2497, were commenced, and Rs. 2,294, Rs. 531 and Rs. 611, respectively, were expended thereon. The Nagarkhāna, which has been converted into a Museum, was repaired at a cost of Rs. 147 and other old buildings at Bijāpur at a cost of Rs. 3,088. The number of ruins inspected by the Executive Engineers were:—Belgaum 7, Ratnāgiri and Kolāba 2, Sātara 2. The Executive Engineers, Dhārwar, Kānara and Bijāpur Districts, also inspected some of the ruins in their Districts. The four archaeological remains of interest in the Indus Left Bank Division, viz., (1) the Buddhist Stupa at Thul Rukhān, (2) the tomb of Nur Mahomed Kalhora at Moro, (3) the tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora at Hyderabad, and (4) the tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhora at Hyderabad, were all kept in a good state of preservation, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2 only on repairs to item (2) and Rs. 84 on items (3) and (4). All these tombs were regularly inspected by the Executive Engineer and subordinates and numbers (3) and (4) were also visited by the Superintending Engineer. The monuments at Miani and Duba were also repaired at a cost of Rs. 65. The Mir Masum's Minar and tomb and the Masumi Syed's tombs at Sukkur were inspected by the Executive Engineer and found to be in good order. Ordinary repairs were effected to the Jami Masjid at Khudabad and Yarmahomed's tomb near Khudabad in the Western Nāra District.

Educational
Colleges.

The construction of a new Lecture Theatre and Students' Hostel in connection with the Grant Medical College in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 85,390 and Rs. 2,40,752, respectively, was in progress. The construction of the new Veterinary College at Parel, Bombay, and of Students' Quarters and out-houses in connection therewith was nearly completed, the expenditure being Rs. 1,77,637 and Rs. 75,829, respectively. The work of adding a floor to the main building of the Wilson College, Bombay (Deposit Contribution), estimated at Rs. 45,789, was commenced. The stucco ceiling in the rooms and porch of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, was replaced by a plank ceiling at a cost of Rs. 2,709. During the year a further outlay of Rs. 12,226 was incurred in making additions and extensions to the Male Training College, Ahmedabad, and the Practising School for the Mahālxmi Female Training College at Ahmedabad, which was in progress in the previous year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 21,259. In connection with the Deccan College, Poona, the works of constructing (1) additional students' quarters and subsidiary buildings, (2) a residence with out-houses for a Professor and (3) additional accommodation for servants were completed at a cost of Rs. 86,314, Rs. 19,085 and Rs. 6,115, respectively. A sum of Rs. 5,032 was also paid during the year for payment of compensation for land taken up for the extension of the College. In connection with the College of Science, Poona, the works of (1) constructing quarters and subsidiary buildings for students and (2) extension of the workshops were completed at a cost of Rs. 54,453 and Rs. 9,940, respectively, while the works of (1) additions to the main buildings to accommodate the Physics Department and new Chemistry and Geology buildings and (2) additions and alterations to the workshop (Engine and Boiler room), estimated to cost Rs. 97,068 and Rs. 3,973, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 48,795 and Rs. 3,247, respectively. In connection with the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Poona, an expenditure of Rs. 2,96,100 was incurred to the end of the year on the work of constructing Chemistry and main buildings, approach roads, Professor's bungalow and buildings in connection with the Demonstration Farms, in planting and preserving trees and in paying land compensation, against an estimate of Rs. 5,67,527. Additional furniture for the Male Training College, Poona, was provided at a cost of Rs. 2,997. The work of acquisition of land for the extension of the Male Training College, Poona, and erecting quarters for 50 more students was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 8,758. The work of constructing servants' quarters, making minor improvement and acquisition of land in connection with the Female Training College, Poona, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 229. The additions and alterations to the Male Training College, Dhārwar, mentioned in last year's report, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 55,668. The quarters for a resident master in the Training College at Hyderabad, referred to in last year's report, were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,018.

Schools.

Further progress was made with the construction of certain buildings, such as a Laboratory and Pottery Building, Textile School, etc., in the compound of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 79,127. The construction of menial servants' quarters in the same compound, estimated at Rs. 14,549, was in progress. A coach-house, 2 stalls and 2 syces' quarters and a new set of latrines in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,803 and Rs. 3,254, respectively. The construction of a new cook-room and sets of latrines for the boys and girls of the Education Society's School at Byculla, Bombay (Deposit Contribution), estimated at Rs. 26,701, was nearly completed. A school-house at Vāda in the Thāna District, estimated at Rs. 8,684, was commenced, and a sum of Rs. 4,105 was expended in making certain additions to the School-house at Shāhpur, in the same District. School-houses at Mota in the Bardoli Taluka of the Surat District and at Sukaltirth in the Broach Taluka (Local), estimated at Rs. 5,356 and Rs. 4,512, respectively, were in progress. Additions and alterations to the High School at Nadiād, estimated at Rs. 12,026, were practically completed. The construction of the Talukdārī High School and subsidiary buildings (Deposit Contribution), at Godhra for the sons of Talukdārs was completed at a cost of Rs. 31,345. The extension of the hostel of the Nadiād

High School was put in hand and Rs. 4,913 spent on collecting materials. The construction of the Ramchodlal Chhotatal Technical School at Ahmedabad, estimated at Rs. 57,315, was commenced. In connection with the Reformatory School at Yeravda, the works of (1) converting a block of 24 cells into a dormitory for 34 boys and (2) constructing quarters for the Deputy Superintendent were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,813 and Rs. 2,736, respectively and the work of constructing a drawing hall and carpenter's workshop was commenced, the outlay during the year being Rs. 5,430 against the estimate of Rs. 6,603. A new school-house for 400 boys (Local) at Ghodā in the Poona District, estimated to cost Rs. 23,180, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,282. The work of constructing a school-house for the Municipal Urdu school and Marāthi low-caste school at Junnar in the Poona District (Deposit Contribution), estimated to cost Rs. 4,023, was commenced during the year, the outlay incurred being Rs. 652. The school buildings (Local) at Wādha and Warangaon in the East Khāndesh District were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,348 and Rs. 9,415, respectively. Additions and alterations to the Training School at Dhulia were completed at a cost of Rs. 41,207. The School-houses at Pathardi, Pārner, Alkuli and Puntamba and additions and alterations to the School-house at Nevāsa (all Local), all in the Ahmednagar District, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,503, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 434, Rs. 2,263 and Rs. 3,130 against the estimates of Rs. 4,754, Rs. 4,754, Rs. 3,211, Rs. 3,698 and Rs. 3,026, respectively. The School-houses at Mukti, Rānāla, Netāwad, and Urdu and Free School and Girls' School, both at Dhulia (all in the West Khāndesh District), were also in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,315, Rs. 2,512, Rs. 2,136, Rs. 13,781 and Rs. 9,766, against the estimates of Rs. 2,957, Rs. 3,752, Rs. 3,113, Rs. 14,312 and Rs. 9,899, respectively. The additions and alterations to the High School at Kārwar were completed at a total cost of Rs. 18,683. The Female Normal School outside the town of Dhārwar was practically completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 60,532. The school-house at Mahimmangad in the Sātara District and another at Awas in the Ratnāgiri and Kolāba District, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,537 and Rs. 3,731. A school-house at Yedenipani in the Sātara District was commenced and Rs. 1,000 were spent on it during the year. The additional buildings in connection with the Agricultural School at Hyderabad were completed at a cost of Rs. 35,930. The Anglo-Vernacular School and the Boarding-house at Naushāhro and the schools at Kumbhima and Mehrāpur (all Local) were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 8,144, Rs. 6,776, Rs. 2,182 and Rs. 1,030, respectively. The work of constructing an office for the Deputy Educational Inspector, his assistants and clerks at Lārkāna, estimated to cost Rs. 7,767, was commenced during the year and Rs. 3,645 were expended thereon. The school (Local) at Drākhān in the Naushāhro Abro Taluka of the Sukkur District was commenced during the year and the outlay incurred amounted to Rs. 2,400. The new school-house at Sānn, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,634.

In connection with His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, the works of (a) lowering the gallery in the Central Criminal Court, (b) constructing teak-wood record racks and a strong and fire-proof room in the office of the Official Assignee, and (c) constructing a carriage shed in the compound were completed at a cost of (a) Rs. 3,204, (b) Rs. 4,890, and (c) Rs. 3,091, respectively, while the works of (d) providing a railing to the compound, (e) improving the fire service and (f) installing electric light and fans, estimated at (d) Rs. 12,221 (e) Rs. 10,278, and (f) Rs. 86,013, respectively, were in progress. A dwarf compound wall with wrought iron railing round the Esplanade Police Magistrate's Court, Bombay, was provided at a cost of Rs. 3,255. A Coroner's Court and a Pathological and Police Surgeon's Laboratory in connection with the Public Morgue and Hospital Mortuaries, an additional Pathological room over the New Coroner's Court, the provision of refrigerating apparatus and the addition of a refrigerating room to the Anatomical Department of the Grant Medical College in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 72,456, Rs. 7,069 and Rs. 19,348, respectively, were in progress. The Sub-Judges' Court-houses at Thāna and Murbād, estimated at Rs. 32,908 and Rs. 24,756, respectively, were in progress. The Sub-Judges Court-house at Dabānu was completed at a cost of Rs. 24,864. Additions and alterations to the Sub-Judge's Court-house at Bhivandi were carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,144. The construction of a District Court-house at Broach, estimated at Rs. 27,714, was in progress. Additions and alterations to the Travellers' Bungalow at Nadiād to convert it into a Court and circuit-house were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,624. Additions and alterations to the District Judge's Court, Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 34,844, were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 14,854. The work of constructing an attached property room in the District Judge's Court, Poona, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,873. A new record-room and an office in the compound of the District Judge's Court at Ahmednagar and an Assistant Judge's Court and a Pleaders' room in the compound of the same court were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 6,210, Rs. 5,064 and Rs. 3,243 against the estimates of Rs. 9,149, Rs. 6,232 and Rs. 3,145, respectively. Three bungalows in Ahmednagar were purchased as residences for the District Judge, the District Superintendent of Police and the Civil Surgeon at a cost of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 15,000, respectively, but only a portion of the cost, *viz.*, Rs. 13,158, Rs. 8,947 and Rs. 7,895, respectively, was paid during the year. Special repairs to the bungalow purchased for the District Judge, Ahmednagar, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,380 against the estimate of Rs. 4,141. The works of (1) providing new, and remodelling existing, record-stands and sky-lights in the Sessions Judge's Court at Ahmednagar, (2) constructing a Subordinate Judge's Court-house at Pimpalgaon Baswant in the Nāsik Collectorate and (3) constructing a new record-room for the District Judge's Court at Dhulia were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,982, Rs. 15,211 and

Rs. 10,546, against the estimates of Rs. 3,886, Rs. 25,584 and Rs. 16,872, respectively. At Kárwár, the work of adopting the Crystal Company's bungalow on the hillside for the Judge's residence, which was in progress during the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 29,726, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,839. The purchase of a bungalow and its compound for the Assistant Judge at Ratnágiri was effected for Rs. 8,500. At Dhárwár, the additions and alterations to the District Judge's residence, which were in progress during the previous year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,767. Continued progress was made with the Court-house for the Sub-Judge at Athni, the total expenditure being Rs. 22,623. Additions and alterations to the District Court-houses at Belgaum and Kárwár and a Court-house for the Joint Sub-Judge at Hubli were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,884, Rs. 8,599 and Rs. 6,275 against the estimates of Rs. 4,202, Rs. 11,048 and Rs. 6,500, respectively. As the Kacheri buildings at Hyderabad were destroyed by fire, temporary buildings were constructed for the establishments of the District Judge and the Assistant Judge at a cost of Rs. 4,908. The works of constructing 8 chambers for pleaders attending the Judicial Courts in Barrack No. 40 at Sukkur, and providing additional accommodation in the Resident Magistrate's Court-house at Rohri were started during the year, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 4,183 and Rs. 2,697, respectively.

Jails.

A further sum of Rs. 1,84,952 was spent in acquiring additional land at Parel for the construction of a new Prison for the City of Bombay, the total expenditure incurred to the end of the year being Rs. 2,97,925. The construction of quarters for 20 warders at the Special Prison, Thána, estimated at Rs. 14,089, was in progress. The construction of a work-shed for the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, estimated at Rs. 4,901, was nearly completed. Hospital Assistants' quarters in the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,196. In connection with the Deccan Central Jail, Yeravda, the works of constructing Printing Press buildings and quarters for the Press establishment and constructing 20 cells for Judicial solitary confinement and prison punishment were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,23,852 and Rs. 17,298, respectively, while the work of constructing 15 cells for under-trial prisoners and quarters for the Assistant Press Manager and 14 subordinates was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,359 and Rs. 10,001 against the estimates of Rs. 12,354 and Rs. 20,795, respectively. The installation of electric light and motors at the Central Prison, Yeravda, estimated to cost Rs. 20,488, was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 6,854. The work of constructing a Civil Jail in the Shanwar Wáda in Poona was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 6,171 against the estimate of Rs. 6,286. The construction of the Warders' quarters' Hospital Assistants' and clerks' quarters in connection with the Dhulia Prison was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,863. The quarters for two clerks and fifteen warders at the Criminal Jail at Kárwár, which were in progress during the previous year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 11,727. At Dhárwár, the construction of eight cells for prisoners in the District Jail and of quarters for the Jailor, which was in progress during the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,895 and Rs. 5,001, respectively. The subsidiary Jail at Tando Adam which was mentioned in last year's report, was practically completed at an expenditure of Rs. 5,979. Additions and alterations to the subsidiary Jail at Máli were also nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 8,000. New Sub-Jails at Tatta and Mirpur Sakro, and additions to the Sub-Jail at Mirpur Bathoro were commenced during the year, and Rs. 5,002, Rs. 6,593 and Rs. 2,896, respectively, were spent on them. The new Civil Jail and new Central Prison at Karachi were completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,782 and Rs. 3,65,416, respectively. The work of constructing quarters for the warders attached to the Aden District Jail, Orater, was completed at a cost of Rs. 15,877.

Police.

A single-storeyed block to accommodate the offices of the Protector of Pilgrims and of Public Land Conveyances and an intestate and lost property room, and the addition of an upper storey to the existing store-room, both in the compound of the Head Quarters Police Office and Lines, Bombay, were completed at a cost of Rs. 10,216 and Rs. 6,490, respectively. The construction of Lunatic Cells and Isolation Wards in connection with the new Police Hospital at Byculla and the reconstruction of a Police Chauki and Lock-up at Máhim, Bombay, were completed at a cost of Rs. 16,755 and Rs. 4,030, respectively. Additions and alterations to the Police Rifle Range, Thána, and a Bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police at Surat, were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,735 and Rs. 15,840, respectively, while the construction of the Police Lines for the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Bhiwandi, estimated to cost Rs. 6,257, was in progress. Additions and alterations to the Police Lines at Anand, (2) additions to the Head-quarter Police Lines at Kaira, (3) the construction of a block of 30 rooms in the Foot Police Lines of the Mahi Kántha Agency at Sádra and (4) additions to the City Police Lines in the Gáekwár's Haveli at Ahmedabad were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,833, Rs. 29,860, Rs. 9,981 and Rs. 14,989, respectively, and the work of constructing the new Police Lines at Bulsár, estimated to cost Rs. 16,777, was nearly completed. Additions and alterations to the Mounted Police Lines, Sádra, estimated to cost Rs. 8,116, were commenced. The Police Lines at Lonávla, the Police Office and Lock-up at Lonávla, and the Police Training School at Násik were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,983, Rs. 3,316 and Rs. 84,993 against the estimates of Rs. 7,168, Rs. 5,724 and Rs. 2,83,500, respectively. The new Police Lines at Mádhá, (2) additional rooms for the police at Bársi, (3) the new Police Lines at Mohol, all in the Sholápur District, (4) bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jalgaon, and (5) the Police Lines for unarmed men at Taloda were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,572, Rs. 5,620, Rs. 3,919, Rs. 997 and Rs. 6,681 against the estimates of Rs. 12,532, Rs. 5,980, Rs. 8,802, Rs. 7,680 and Rs. 7,127, respectively. Additions and

alterations to the existing quarters of the Armed Police at Yeola, (2) Lines for the Unarmed Police at Yeola, (3) Police Lines for unarmed men at Faizpur, (4) Police Lines for unarmed men at Dhulia, (5) Stables and Infirmary for Sowars' horses at Dhulia, and (6) buildings for a Police Station at Pimpalner were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,647, Rs. 11,094, Rs. 10,071, Rs. 30,864, Rs. 8,140 and Rs. 7,145, respectively, while the works of (1) providing additional accommodation for the Police at Dhond, (2) constructing quarters for the Police at Umtala, and (3) constructing a bungalow with out-houses for the Superintendent of Police at Nasik were nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,636, Rs. 6,991 and Rs. 9,925, respectively. The work of constructing Police buildings for the new District of East Khandesh at Jalgaon was also nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,67,130. The bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police at Karwar, (2) new Head-quarter Police Lines at Satara, (3) additions and alterations to the Head-quarter Police Lines, Ratnagiri, (4) two blocks of 21 rooms for the Town Police Lines, Ratnagiri, (5) additional rooms for the Police Lines at Mundgod, and (6) additional rooms for the Police Lines at Muddabihal were completed at a cost of Rs. 14,239, Rs. 57,886, Rs. 4,189, Rs. 10,029, Rs. 5,237 and Rs. 7,636, respectively. The construction of (1) Head-quarter Police Lines at Karwar, (2) additional Head-quarter Police Lines at Alibag, (3) Taluka Police Lines at Karwar, (4) Police Lines at Chikodi, (5) Police Lines at Pen, and (6) a block of rooms for two Head Constables and 8 Constables in the Police Lines at Pusgaon was in progress, the expenditure to the end of the year being Rs. 99,373, Rs. 69,940, Rs. 13,718, Rs. 6,699, Rs. 7,157 and Rs. 2,587, respectively. The Police Lines at Murgod, (2) City Police Lines at Dhawar, (3) City Police Lines at Hubli, (4) Sub-Inspectors' quarters at Pen, (5) Sub-Inspector's office and Lock-up at Pusgaon, and (6) Police Lines at Badami were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,360, Rs. 11,743, Rs. 8,116, Rs. 1,091, Rs. 1,931 and Rs. 9,999 against the estimates of Rs. 13,519, Rs. 31,449, Rs. 13,199, Rs. 2,968, Rs. 3,087 and Rs. 14,050, respectively. Materials worth Rs. 3,001 and Rs. 4,898 respectively were collected in connection with the construction of the Police Lines at Kabulayatkatti in the Dhawar District and at Malcolmpeth in the Satara District. Materials costing Rs. 287 were also collected for the Police Lines at Helwak in the Satara District. The Police Lines at Sinjhoro, which were commenced last year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 15,116. The new Police Lines at Tando Mahomed Khan were completed at a cost of Rs. 23,118. Materials of the value of Rs. 2,008 were collected for seven additional rooms for the increased Police at Matli. The new Police Lines at Digri, estimated to cost Rs. 22,768, were commenced and nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 22,255. The quarters for the Chief Constable at Shahdampur were commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,452. New lines for the City and Gulandaz Police stations at Karachi were commenced and practically completed during the year, the outlay incurred being Rs. 26,038 and Rs. 10,949, respectively. The construction of the new Police lines at Jacobabad, estimated to cost Rs. 32,367, was commenced and about half the work was completed during the year. The construction of the Taluka Police Lines at Sukkur, Ubauro, Khairpur-Dahirki and Rohri was commenced, and Rs. 13,579, Rs. 8,525, Rs. 4,166 and Rs. 9,800, respectively, were spent during the year. The work of dismantling the existing and constructing new armed Police lines at Ghotki, estimated to cost Rs. 8,339, was carried out to the extent of Rs. 5,232.

In connection with the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the construction (a) of the Female Medical Hospital, and (b) of a shed to enclose the disinfecter, (c) the fixing of glass and marble shelves and supplying brass towel-rails, etc., to the Female Wing, and (d) the provision of fire-fittings in the same wing were completed at a cost of (a) Rs. 3,97,434, (b) Rs. 4,222, (c) Rs. 6,604 and (d) Rs. 2,083, respectively, while the construction (e) of a compound wall and (f) of an Out-patient Department and Administrative Office and the provision (g) of electric lights and fans in the whole of the Hospital, estimated at (e) Rs. 5,852, (f) Rs. 42,651 and (g) Rs. 82,302, respectively, were in progress. In connection with the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, the works of (a) constructing the Wadia Home for Nurses (Deposit Contribution and Provincial Civil), (b) providing a Hot Water installation, (c) improving the latrines and (d) converting the old Leper Ward into rooms for the Biological and Bacteriological Laboratories, were completed at a cost of (a) Rs. 2,281, (b) Rs. 4,639, (c) Rs. 4,334, and (d) Rs. 6,997, respectively; while those of (e) extending the Sir Kavasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, (f) constructing the Sir William Moore's Operating Theatre (Deposit Contribution), (g) a Mortuary and Morgue, (h) Quarters for Assistant Surgeons and Steward, and (i) installing electric lights and fans in the whole of the Hospital, estimated at (e) Rs. 69,955, (f) Rs. 78,938, (g) Rs. 6,422, (h) Rs. 59,129 and (i) Rs. 15,444, respectively, were in progress. Further progress was made with the construction of a new Labour Ward and an Operating room at the back of the Alibless Hospital, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 36,300. Matron's quarters and additional quarters for 8 warders at the Narot-lamdas Madhavdas Asylum at Naupada, estimated at Rs. 7,160 and Rs. 5,985, respectively, were in progress. The conversion of the old Mamlatdar's Kacheri at Karjat into Dispensary (Local), estimated at Rs. 8,801, was nearly completed. The Pratt Free Medical Dispensary at Godhra was completed at a cost of Rs. 13,652. Additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Godhra, estimated at Rs. 7,365, were in progress. Additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, and the works of making sewerage connection and providing flush-out latrines to the same Hospital were completed at a cost of Rs. 46,844 and Rs. 7,860, respectively. The construction of a Students' Hostel in connection with the Behramji Jijibhai Medical School, estimated at Rs. 49,629, and certain additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum, estimated at Rs. 64,081, both at Ahmedabad, were commenced. Additions and alterations to the Veterinary Hospital, Ahmedabad, estimated at Rs. 9,915, were in progress. The work of converting

the existing Male Ward in the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, into quarters for Nurses, estimated at Rs. 10,842, was commenced. In connection with the West Hospital at Rajkot, (a) 2 European Wards, (b) a Special Ward for cases of Tubercle, (c) flooring of encaustic tiles in the Operation Theatre, etc., and (d) tiled flooring to the verandahs of the Hospital were completed at a cost of (a) Rs. 5,013, (b) Rs. 4,578, (c) Rs. 3,819 and (d) Rs. 2,620, respectively. A Septic ward for the Maternity Hospital at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, (2) Students' quarters and Examination and Lecture Halls in connection with the B. J. Medical School Poona, (3) additional new Nurses' quarters at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. (4) the Leper Asylum at Poona, (5) a Veterinary Dispensary (Local) in the Poona City, (6) an Operating Theatre in the Ripon Hospital at Ahmednagar, and (7) the Dispensary at Sindkheda (Contribution) were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 6,999, Rs. 29,548, Rs. 14,076, Rs. 15,086, Rs. 9,078, Rs. 3,722 and Rs. 6,601 against the estimates of Rs. 25,569, Rs. 1,03,622, Rs. 25,650, Rs. 56,269, Rs. 24,664, Rs. 3,719 and Rs. 11,397, respectively. Certain works, i. e. Servants' quarters, converting chronic wards into servants' quarters, marble floors to the Maternity Ward latrines, etc., in connection with the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and the new Jacob Sassoon Hospital, Poona (Deposit Contribution), were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 14,989 and Rs. 78,535 against the estimates of Rs. 23,752 and Rs. 2,40,060, respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 1,08,183 was also incurred during the year on the Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda. Sanitary improvements to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, (2) improvements to and restoration of the burnt blocks in the General Plague Hospital, Poona, (3) a compound wall round the portion in use of the Christian Cemetery attached to the General Plague Hospital, Poona, (4) improvements to the Dispensary at Talegaon-Dhamdhara (Local), (5) additions and alterations to the Lord Harris Hospital at Nasik, (6) a new Dispensary at Edlabad, (7) a small building for the outdoor Department in the Civil Hospital, Dhulia, and (8) the Dispensary at Nandurbar (Deposit Contribution), were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,08,350, Rs. 39,599, Rs. 4,034, Rs. 3,778, Rs. 3,434, Rs. 11,111, Rs. 5,862 and Rs. 10,407, respectively. A Dispensary (Local) including Hospital Assistant's quarters and out-houses at Dindori and the Dispensary at Sakri (Local) were nearly completed, the expenditure being Rs. 4,643 and Rs. 10,247, respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,352 was also paid during the year for the land taken up for the extension of the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. Additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Alibag, (2) additions and alterations to the Female Ward to convert it into quarters for the Civil Surgeon at Alibag, (3) the Veterinary Dispensary at Dhárwár, and (4) the quarters for the Hospital Assistant, Compounder and servants of the Civil Hospital at Mahabaleshwar were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,610, Rs. 6,666, Rs. 10,836 and Rs. 5,997, respectively. The new Civil Hospital at Belgaum, (2) the Depot for the preparation of vaccine lymph at Belgaum and (3) the Dispensary at Roha in the Ratnágiri and Kolaba District were in progress, the expenditure to the end of the year being Rs. 1,93,017, Rs. 41,998 and Rs. 7,152, respectively. Additions and alterations to the roof of the Civil Hospital at Ratnágiri, (2) a new ward for Europeans in connection with the Civil Hospital at Dhárwár, (3) a new operation room for the Civil Hospital at Bijápúr, (4) two ordinary cells and one padded cell for the male lunatics at the Lunatic Asylum at Ratnágiri, and (5) certain other works in connection with the Lunatic Asylum at Ratnágiri were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,127, Rs. 5,972, Rs. 2,465, Rs. 2,704 and Rs. 10,095 against the estimates of Rs. 5,588, Rs. 14,963, Rs. 2,704, Rs. 2,572 and Rs. 12,590, respectively. The Nurses' quarters at the Hyderabad Civil Hospital were completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,780. The work of additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad was begun and completed, with the exception of some additions which were sanctioned in March 1908, the outlay during the year being Rs. 31,639. Certain additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Hyderabad were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 8,797. The Veterinary Dispensary at Nausháro (Local), referred to in last year's report, and additions and alterations to the Dispensary at Tándo Bágó (Local), were completed at a cost of Rs. 11,575 and Rs. 2,420, respectively, while the work of constructing dispensaries at Nawábsháh, Kandíáro and Moro (all Local), was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,689, Rs. 5,633 and Rs. 5,754, respectively. The Veterinary Dispensary at Hála (Local) was also in progress, the outlay to the end of the year being Rs. 9,002. The works of (1) additions and alterations to the old Treasury Guard quarters (Barrack No. 19) at Sukkur to convert them into sick wards for Police patients attending the Civil Hospital, (2) the Dispensary buildings at Johi, and (3) at Káshmor were completed at a cost of Rs. 9,655, Rs. 16,237 and Rs. 10,911, respectively. Works in connection with the new Civil Hospital at Karáchi were taken over by the Medical Authorities except the Assistant Surgeon's quarters, which have not as yet been constructed. An outlay of Rs. 1,57,740 was incurred on these works during the year under report. The expenditure during the year on constructing the Civil Hospital at Lárkána amounted to Rs. 5,805. The work was commenced during 1905-1906 and the total outlay amounts to Rs. 57,688. A sum of Rs. 3,112 was spent in connection with the bungalow for the Civil Surgeon at Lárkána, principally on the purchase of material. The work of providing encaustic glazed tiles in the European General Hospital, Steamer Point, was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,607.

Miscellaneous.

The work of providing a railing to the compound of the Public Works Offices, Bombay, was nearly completed, the expenditure being Rs. 8,950. Certain additions and alterations were carried out in the Town Hall, Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 10,536, while Rs. 14,596 were expended in installing electric lights and fans therein. Certain additions and improvements to the bungalow on the Malabar Hill, Bombay, recently purchased from Sir Adamji Pirbhaj, Knight, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 14,885. The work of demolishing a part of the existing

Storeyard and the General Mews at Bombay and constructing a new Store for the Executive Engineer, Presidency, estimated at Rs. 42,573, was in progress. A new waiting shed, with Mangalore-tiled roofing and teak framing in connection with the Disinfection Shed near the Prince's Dock, Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,351. The work of constructing a Summer Palace at Dumas for His Highness the Nawab of Sachin (Deposit Contribution—Excluded Local), estimated at Rs. 85,646, was in progress. The work of providing improved accommodation for the Government Photozincographic Office in Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 35,043, was taken in hand, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 20,304. Out of the amount of Rs. 72,675 expended on the work of constructing a Central block of buildings for the accommodation of Government Offices in Poona, Rs. 60,316 were paid on account of compensation for land acquired and Rs. 12,359 were spent in collecting material. The work of extending the compound and providing a stone and mud compound wall round the Executive Engineer's Office at Sholapur, (2) the Executive Engineer's Office at Jalgaon, (3) the Executive Engineer's bungalow at Jalgaon, (4) the Assistant Engineer's office at Jalgaon, (5) the Assistant Engineer's bungalow at Jalgaon, and (6) the Quarters for the Sub-divisional Officer at Bhusawal were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,166, Rs. 5,982, Rs. 1,163, Rs. 1,216, Rs. 129, Rs. 3,025 against the estimates of Rs. 2,731, Rs. 12,067, Rs. 15,542, Rs. 7,003, Rs. 5,293 and Rs. 4,805, respectively. Additions and alterations to the existing Public Works Department Offices at Nasik to accommodate the office of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Irrigation District, and Quarters for the Sub-divisional Officer at Dondaicha were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,886 and Rs. 2,816, respectively. A Store-house for the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,562, and a sum of Rs. 1,020 was spent on collecting materials for a bungalow for the Assistant Engineer at Dhulia. The construction of the Sub-divisional Officer's quarters and office at Bail-Hongal in the Belgaum District, and that of a compound wall round the Executive Engineer's Office at Sátara was completed at cost of Rs. 4,637 and Rs. 3,908, respectively. Additions and alterations to the Executive Engineer's Office at Ratnagiri, estimated to cost Rs. 5,015, were commenced, and Rs. 2,688 were expended.

The work of improving the fire-extinguishing apparatus in the office of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration in Sind, in the Fort at Hyderabad, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,506. The work of providing additional accommodation in connection with the same building, which was estimated to cost Rs. 7,379, was commenced and nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 6,450. The construction of a vegetable market at Umarkot (Local), which was commenced last year, was completed at a cost Rs. 2,921. The work of constructing a Local Fund Market at Mirpur Máthelo was commenced, and Rs. 2,514 were spent during the year.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS.

During the year Rs. 9,32,280 were expended on original works connected with roads. Out of this, Rs. 4,35,721 were provided by Provincial and Rs. 4,96,559 by Local Fund. The principal works, either in progress or completed, were the following :—

Metalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division	... Road from Bándra to Dánda, 2nd section (Provincial). Widening the Bándra-Ghodbander Road (Local). Road from Málar towards Cambay, 1st section (Local). Metalling the remaining $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Ahmedabad-Bareja Road (Local). Metalling the road from Ahmedabad to Naroda (Local).
Central Division	... Kolumbhat deviation on the main line of the Nasik-Bulsar Road (Provincial).
Southern Division	... Renewing the superstructure of bridge No. 50 on the Bombay-Poona Road (Provincial).
Indus Right Bank Division	... Metalling the roads in the Lárkána Civil Station (Provincial).

Metalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division	... Road from the Champánar Road Station to Jambughoda within British limits (Provincial). Metalling the Godhra-Khukaria Road (Local).
Central Division	... Ghorda-Kondaibari Road (Provincial). Ghorda-Kondaibari Road, 2nd section, from 52nd mile of the Dhulia-Surat Road to Visarvad (Provincial).
Southern Division	... Reconstructing drainage works on the road from Saundatti to Dindurwar (Provincial). Completing the Halki-Murgod-Bail Hongal Road (Provincial).

Unmetalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division	... Metalling the Branch-Jambusar Road, miles 22 to 30. Road from Bháyandar to Kashimira (Local). Feeder Road from Jambusar to Masor Road Railway Station (Local). Metalling the unmetalled portion of the Branch-Jambusar Road from mile 12 to 22 (Local).
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Unmetalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division

- ... Road from Sanjān to Talasuri, 2nd section, Kavad to Udva (Provincial).
- Road from Khardi to Parali, 1st section, Khardi to Temba (Provincial).
- Road from Karjat to Bhimashanker, 1st section (Local).
- Road from Gokhirwa to Vajreshwari (Local).
- Metalling the road from Gokhirwa to Vajreshwari (Local).
- Road from Shāhpur to Khutal, 1st section, Shāhpur to Shenwa (Local).
- Masonry bridge over the Vaitarna River on the Vibigaon-Khodala Road (Provincial).
- Motilal Wadia Road from Ichhapur to Suvali (Local).
- Road from Bamkhadi, near Dugri to Ohoud.

Central Division

- ... Completing the road surface from Khurd to Bhimashanker (Provincial).
- Improving the Bāramati-Nira Station Road (Provincial).
- Metalling the Karduadi-Pandharpur Road (Provincial).
- Improving the Sholapur-Bārsi Road, 2nd section, in the Sholapur District (Provincial).
- Improving the Pandharpur-Janoni Road (Provincial).
- Improvements to the Khāndesh Nizam Frontier Road (Provincial).
- Constructing the Parola-Dharangaon Road (Provincial).
- Constructing the Shirpur-Chopda Road, 2nd section, from Anor River to Chopda (Local).
- Constructing the road from Pāchora to Warkhedī (Local).
- Constructing the Bodwad-Jāmnar Road, 2nd section, from Mādhbhadī to Jāmnar (Local).
- Constructing the Yāval-River Road (Local).
- Constructing the Bhusāwal-Varangaon Road (Local).
- Constructing the Chinchpāda Feeder Road (Local).
- Constructing the Shirpur-Chopda Road, 1st section, in the West Khāndesh District (Local).
- Constructing the Nandurbār-Nizāmpur Road (Local).

Southern Division

- ... Road from Bijāpur to Kāgwad, section from Athni to Kāgwad *vid* Shēdhal Railway Station (Provincial).
- Constructing the road from Mandaugad to Mahapral (Local).
- Constructing the road from Nāgothna to Roha over Bhisikhind (Local).
- Completing the Kārlī-Bibikhind Road (Local).
- Constructing the Nāgothna-Pāli Road (Local).
- Constructing the road from Urān to Jassai (Local).
- Completing the Almel-Shirdhon Road (Local).

Roads banked and surfaced with muram but not drained.

Northern Division

- ... Road from Bulsār to Khergām (Local).

Southern Division

- ... Completing the road from Bādāmi to Mudkavi (Local).

Roads cleared only.

Central Division

- ... Constructing the Vellunji-Ghanwell footpath (Provincial).
- Constructing the Kalwan-Deola Road (Local).

Southern Division

- ... Constructing the road from Bilgi to Konnur *vid* Galgali (Local).

Indus Left Bank Division

- ... Roads in the squared portion of the Sakrand Tāluka commanded by the Dād System.

Accommodation
for Travellers.

The Inspection bungalow at Paud in the Poona District, estimated to cost Rs. 4,310, was nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,271. The Inspection bungalow at Velapur on the Pandharpur-Poona Road in the Sholapur District, estimated to cost Rs. 5,125, was commenced during the year, the expenditure being Rs. 2,479. The Inspection bungalow at Anjeneri Hill in the Nāsik District, estimated to cost Rs. 5,581, was in progress, the outlay being Rs. 4,933. The new Inspection bungalow at Yāval (Local) in East Khāndesh with out-houses, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,991. The inspection bungalow at Khed in the West Khāndesh District was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,489, and that at Ner in the same District, estimated to cost Rs. 4,548, nearly completed. The Rest-houses at Rānebenur in the Dhārwar District and Kumbharwāda in the Kānara District, and the additions and alterations to the Rest-house at Campoli in the Ratnāgiri and Kolāba District, which were in progress during the previous year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,454, Rs. 5,700 and Rs. 4,357, respectively. Continued progress was made with the Inspection bungalow at Deogad in the Ratnāgiri and Kolāba District and the Inspection bungalow with out-houses at Vita in the Sātara District, the total expenditure being Rs. 4,880 and Rs. 5,170, respectively. An Inspection bungalow at Rājāpur in the Ratnāgiri and Kolāba District and one at Anshi in the Kānara District, estimated to cost Rs. 4,918 and Rs. 4,815, were commenced and Rs. 1,641 and Rs. 3,008, respectively, were expended on them. The construction of the bungalow at Jangri village between Kotri and Thanu Bulakhan, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,452.

Nurseries were maintained in the Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad, East Khándesh, Belgaum, Kánara, Sátára and Bijápúr Districts. A number of trees were planted and preserved in the Poona, Sholápur, Násik, East Khándesh, West Khándesh and Belgaum Districts. A sum of Rs. 916 was realized from the sale of fruit and road-side trees in the Násik District. Planting, watering and fencing of road-side trees continued to receive careful attention throughout the Presidency.

3.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The culvert over the Kankanpur Nala at Godhra (Deposit Contribution) was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,531. The construction of a bridge over the Meshri River at Godhra, estimated at Rs. 24,818, was in progress. Improvements to Towns.

The construction of a masonry dam in connection with the water-supply at Neral (Local), estimated at Rs. 10,076, was in progress. The work of constructing the Visápur Tank in the Ahmednagar District has been in progress since 1899, the expenditure incurred to end of March 1908 being Rs. 54,651 against the estimated cost of Rs. 8,64,883. The Miri Tank in the Ahmednagar District, (2) filter beds in connection with the Dhulia water-supply, and (3) improvements to the Jalgaon water-supply (Deposit Contribution) were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,507, Rs. 17,353 and Rs. 1,39,750 against the estimates of Rs. 9,025, Rs. 33,646 and Rs. 1,60,540 respectively. Sums of Rs. 5,110 and Rs. 4,574, respectively, were spent on the preliminary investigations in connection with the water-supplies for Ahmednagar and Násik. In the Belgaum District, progress continued on the construction of a well at Benkatti in the Parasgad Táluka, the total expenditure incurred amounting to Rs. 4,075. An expenditure of Rs. 624 was incurred on trial borings and making arrangements for gauging springs in connection with the water-supply to the Lunatic Asylum and town of Ratnágiri. In the Bijápúr District, the construction of wells at Niralkari and Adgal was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,904 and Rs. 3,305, respectively. Improvements to the Subhedar Tank at Sunag and to the tanks at Bevinmatli, Kerur, Amingad, Donnur and Badámi were also in progress. The expenditure during the year aggregated Rs. 5,841 and the total expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,775. In the Northern Hyderabad Canals District five wells were constructed at different places on the Nasrat Canal at a total cost of Rs. 3,365. An expenditure of Rs. 150 was incurred on the preliminary survey for the preparation of the plans and estimates for the improvement of the Hyderabad (Sind) water-supply (Deposit Contribution). Water-supply.

The construction of a Light-house on the Dholera Bandar (Excluded Local Fund) was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,483. Light-house.

The works of protecting the Bhagva village in the Olpád Táluka and improving the Tápti river approaches at Mándvi in the Surat District, estimated at Rs. 14,280 and Rs. 12,030, respectively, were in progress. A groyne near the Rája Ovára (Excluded Local) Surat, estimated at Rs. 4,972, was also in progress. Miscellaneous.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following stations were under the control of the Public Works Department during the year :

Baroda, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Rájkot in the 5th (Mhow) Division, and Sirúr, Purandhar and Sátára in the 6th (Poona) Division.

The work of under-pinning over-hanging cliffs for the safety of the buildings at Purandhar, estimated to cost Rs. 3,384, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 995. Accommodation for British Troops.

The construction of an Armoury for the Native Infantry Regiment at Baroda Camp was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,936. Accommodation for Native Troops.

The expenditure on original works in connection with the water-supply to Kirkee amounted to Rs. 536 only. The head-works at Páshan and the distribution mains in Kirkee, including the service pipes of the Military buildings, were maintained in an efficient state at a total cost of Rs. 3,242. In addition to the above, an expenditure of Rs. 5,611 and Rs. 2,784, respectively, was incurred in connection with the working expenses and special repairs to the filters of the Kirkee water-supply. Water-supply.

The work of providing barbed wire-fencing to the Kuran at Mánjri Budruk was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,554. Grass and Dairy Farms.

No other works of importance were carried out during the year.

9. Irrigation.

In the year 1907-1908 the expenditure on Irrigation Works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 59 lakhs compared with Rs. 47½ lakhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and Presidency proper in the proportion of 84½ : 24½.

2. The expenditure was distributed under different heads as under :—

Heads.					Amount.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
<i>Capital—</i>						
Major Works—						
Protective Works	...	...	...	...	(a) 11,19,755	
Productive Works	...	...	...	...	(b) 2,56,212	
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept					18,75,967	Imperial.
<i>Revenue—</i>						
Major Works—						
Protective Works	...	...	...	...	1,47,725	½ Imperial and ½ Provincial.
Productive Works	...	...	...	...	87,375	
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept					9,91,729	Do.
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept					10,79,104	
Agricultural Works—						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept					3,52,204	Do.
Contribution Works					10,79,117	Do.
Construction of Protective Works—						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept					14,22,881	Do.
Famine Relief outlay on Irrigation Works					14,90,148	Deposit contri- bution.
Grand Total					(c) 3,88,819	Imperial.
					634	
					58,99,778	

(a) Inclusive of expenditure in England Rs. 99,521

(b) Do. do. " 8,450

(c) Do. do. " 6,017

3. The total is classified as under :—

					Deccan and Gujarat.	Sind.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	...	...	...	...	12,03,673	6,57,270	17,60,948
Repairs	...	...	...	...	4,11,095	20,75,848	24,86,943
Establishment	...	...	...	...	6,77,759	8,19,205	14,96,964
Tolls and Plant	...	...	...	...	1,34,686	65,998	2,00,684
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	...	3,889	.....	3,889
Gratuitous Relief	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Suspense Account	...	...	...	...	-4,113	15,706	11,593
Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	-1,443	.....	-1,443
Total					24,26,246	24,78,532	58,99,778

DECCAN AND GUJARAT.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Hathmati and Khari
Cut Canals.

A description of these works was attached to the Administration Report of 1906-1907.

The rainfall gauged during the year at Ahmedabad and Prantij was 33.25 and 41.40 inches respectively, the average for 30 years being 29.39 and 30.73 inches. The highest flood of the year in the Hathmati River occurred on 18th August and rose 2.30 feet above the weir at the head-works of the Hathmati Canal.

In the Khari River the flood rose to 8 feet above the weir at Raipur on 17th August. The Bokh and Chandola and all the small tanks on the system had good supplies of water during the earlier monsoon rains, and, as the rabi or late rains failed, the storage was all used.

The area irrigated was :—

Name of the Canal.					1907-1908.		Average of the past 10 years.	
					Area irrigated.	Assessed water revenue.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.
Hathmati Canal	...	...	...	...	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres
Khari Cut Canal	...	...	...	...	6,572	14,847	15,561	1,616
					6,166	39,247	41,967	1,568
								Rs.
								4,847
								7,468

Khari Sluices

On the Khari sluices the small tanks Gobla and Bherai were useful owing to the failure of the rabi crops and the rice crops were good, the area was estimated at 5,000 acres of rice and some rabi crops were grown in addition.

On the tanks in Public Works Department charge, the irrigation was as follows:—

Name.	1907-1908.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Expenditure.
Tranza-Nagrama Tank ...	Acres 790	Rs. 2,103	Acres ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,539
Wangroli Tank ...	1,359	6,424	209	625	15,753
Muraba Tank ...	121	...	...	...	1,155

Tranza-Nagrama
Wangroli and
Muraba Tanks.

Improvements to 9 and repairs to 40 small irrigation tanks in the Gujarát Irrigation District and repairs to 76 in the Surat and Broach District were executed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 7,000 and 64,900 on improvements and repairs respectively.

Rs. 2,140 were spent on surveys for Protective Irrigation works and Rs. 2,462 on surveys, detailed survey for improvement of small tanks.

The Drainage Channels in the low-lying district worked satisfactorily during the year and Drainage Channels were maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,790. Two works of this class were in progress, namely:—

Expenditure during 1907-08.		
Chekla Drainage	...	988
Ogan Drainage Channel	...	957

CENTRAL DIVISION.

(a) *Nature and Scope of any large works which have been undertaken or were in progress during the year.*

Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

The masonry dam at Chankápur in the Kalvan Taluka of the Násik District, to store water for the Girna Left Bank Canal, as well as to extend irrigation on existing 'bandharas' or weirs was in progress. The seven low level and one of the upper sluices were completed and the masonry work carried to R. L. 110 or 58 feet below top of dam. The Northern waste weir and the Southern weir for half its length were built up to within 1½ feet of sill level. The Southern earthen embankment was complete and the Northern embankment was in progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,06,824. On the Girna Left Bank Canal, the masonry works up to mile 13 and the earthwork of the canal were completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 80,105.

The masonry waste weir of the Wághad Tank was practically completed during the year and the tank will be in a position to store water to its full supply this rainy season. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 43,039.

Godaveri Irrigation District.

The Godaveri Canal Project estimated to cost Rs. 95,61,044, including indirect charges, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1905-07 and works were regularly commenced in February 1907. The project consists of—

- (1) A Storage reservoir on the River Darna, near Asvali in the Násik District.
- (2) A pick-up weir on the River Godaveri at Nandur-Madhmeshwar from which two canals are to be taken off, viz:—
- (3) A canal on the Right Bank 72 miles long, and
- (4) A canal on the Left Bank 50 miles long.

These canals are intended to irrigate a total area of 63,919 acres in the Násik and Ahmednagar Collectrates, the area under command of both canals being 239,698 acres. The Inspection bungalow and service road to the dam were almost completed. The dam itself made very good progress, the whole of the masonry work up to water level on the main nalla being completed and the foundations of the rest of the dam commenced in long lengths.

At the head-works at Nandur-Madhmeshwar, the Inspection bungalow and earthwork of the service road were nearly completed. The foundations of the weir were pushed forward and concrete and masonry commenced in February 1908; good progress was made. Excavation for the Right Bank Canal was in progress in the first 30 miles by the end of July 1907 and was extended to the 50th mile in November 1907 and is nearly completed in the first 22 miles. Masonry works in the first five miles were commenced. On the Left Bank Canal, orders to commence which were received in January 1908, arrangements to commence work were made.

The expenditure during the year on the project was as under:—

				Rs.
Darna Reservoir	...	...	...	3,03,313
Pick-up Weir	...	...	...	1,57,845
Right Bank Canal	...	...	...	1,36,714
Total	...	...	...	5,97,872

Ahmednagar District.

This is not an Irrigation District but for convenience of work, the construction of the masonry works of the Ojhar Right Bank Canal of which the earthwork had been carried out

during the recent famines, was entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District. The work at a portion of the Pravara Project lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. The main features of this large project are the construction of a masonry dam 250 feet high at Bandardarra situated in the ghaut area of the Ahmednagar District, the raising of the existing low weir at Ojhar and the widening and extension of the existing Ojhar Left Bank Canal and completion of the Right Bank Canal. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 86,44,841, including indirect charges, and the canals are estimated to irrigate 49,440 acres.

Funds were not sufficient for work along the whole project, and the limited amount available is being spent on providing masonry works to the Right Bank Canal and bringing a portion into use, as soon as possible.

Poona Irrigation District.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,00,002 for making a portion of the Mutha Canal water-tight was sanctioned during the year. The object of the work is to try and stop percolation from the portion of the canal above Poona City. The canal will be widened so as to have a capacity of about 1,000 cusecs with a full supply depth of 10 feet, and the bed and sides of the canal will be lined with 6 inches of mortar. As it is not feasible to close the canal, the work will be carried out in lengths of 500 feet, the water in the canal being diverted through a corrugated iron flume 500 feet in length placed in a cutting on the upper bank of the canal. The expenditure during the year was 11,944 on the flume and diversion.

Second Class Irrigation Works.

Of Second Class Irrigation Works in the Nasik and Ahmednagar District, 38 bandharas were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 37,214. Four 'kutchas' bandharas were converted into 'pukha' ones and the work of converting another was in progress. In West Khândesh the restoration of the Dhanrat Bandhara in Navapur Peta was in progress as well as repairs to the Pimpalner, Nadipar and Kusumba Upper bandharas, the total amount spent being Rs. 14,475.

The following table shows area irrigated and gross assessed revenue on the irrigation works in 1907-08 as compared with the average of the last 10 years :—

Name of Work.	1907-1908.		Average of past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.
<i>Major Protective Works.</i>				
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Nira Canal including Shetphal Tank	38,325	3,07,228	40,082	1,99,423
Mhaswad Tank	2,563	19,011	1,618†	8,811†
	11,016*	56,192*	6,733	22,009
Total	51,904	3,84,431	48,433	2,30,243
<i>Productive Works.</i>				
Lower Panjhra River Works	2,795	15,068	2,037	16,240
Kadwa River Works.	1,929	13,167	2,059	11,191
Waghad Tank	601	8,762	547	2,695
Palkhed Canal	876	2,093	437	1,607
Ojhar Tambat	517	1,325	752	1,839
Wadali Canal	7,318	3,45,239	9,501	2,99,760
Lekh Canal	6,371	49,923*	3,902	30,719
Mutha Canals				
Ekrut Tank				
Total	19,902	4,30,614	19,835	3,63,796
Total, Major Works	71,806	8,16,045	68,268	5,94,039
<i>43.—Minor Works and Navigation.</i>				
Hartala Tank	182	545	20	569
Mhaswa Tank	935	3,162	375	1,243
Jamda Canals	6,123	12,096	2,557	7,123
Parsul Tank	933	3,807	509	2,061
Ojhar Canal	2,849	6,148	6,103	9,972
Dastodi Tank	1,195	5,364	883	4,937
Matoba Tank	1,615	3,966	2,105	11,556
Kasardi Tank	123	680	102	579
Shirsuphal Tank	1,406	4,647	1,015	2,293
Bhadalwadi Tank	1,116	3,143	1,385	3,076
Kuregaon Tank	543	1,683	240	660
Ashti Tank	4,569	22,826*	1,991	5,854
Pachri Tank	343	1,110	87†	312†
Total	21,985	74,677	17,374	60,120
<i>Second Class Irrigation Works.</i>				
Poona Irrigation District	698	3,480	727	3,508
Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District	30,846	1,73,506	28,618	1,88,351
East Khândesh District	479	3,345	646	5,222
West Khândesh District	10,075	79,411	8,697	68,838
Total	42,098	2,64,742	38,588	2,63,919
Grand Total	1,35,837	11,53,864	1,24,230	9,08,078

* Approximate figures, the assessment papers for the rabi season are under revision.

† Average of six years.

‡ Average of two years.

There was an increase of 3,471 acres in the area on Major Protective Works as compared with the average of the last 10 years and a very large increase of Rs. 1,54,188 in the gross assessed revenue. The small decrease in the area of the Nira Canal is due partly to the fact that the supply was insufficient to meet the full demand in the rabi season and partly to the demand for water for monsoon crops being low owing to seasonable rainfall. The gross revenue is, however, the largest on record.

Owing to breaches in the Nira Canal the Shetphal Tank could not be filled and water could therefore not be given for rabi crops outside the blocks for which there was much demand. The figures given by the Executive Engineer for the Mhaswad Tank are only approximate, but there appears to be a very substantial and satisfactory increase in both the area and revenue due principally to increased rates and to demand for water owing to want of timely rainfall.

In the case of Productive works collectively the area irrigated was about the average of the last 10 years but there was a substantial rise of over Rs. 65,000 on the gross assessed revenue. For Ekruk Tank, the area and revenue are the largest on record. On the Kadwa River system there was a rise in the revenue of about Rs. 3,391.

Under Minor Works and Navigation there is an increase in the area and a substantial rise of Rs. 24,900 in the revenue. Most of the works contribute to this but there is a falling off both in area and revenue in the case of the Matoba Tank and Ojhar Canal. This is due in both cases to the want of demand for water for monsoon crops owing to the seasonable rainfall in the early part of the rainy season. The slight falling off in the area in the case of the Bhadalwadi Tank is due to short supply in the tank during the rabi season, but Shirsuphal Tank on the contrary shows an increase due to better supply in the rabi season. The Mhaswa Tank, Jamda Canals, Parsul Tank and Bhatodi Tank, the Sholapur Tanks—Ashti, Koregaon and Pathri, all show satisfactory increases, that of Ashti being most marked and being due to monsoon rain providing replenishments which were used as the rabi rains failed. On the whole, the increase in area under the Heads Major Works—Protective, Productive, and Minor Works amounted to 8,099 acres and the increase in revenue to Rs. 2,44,963.

(b) *Important events which have occurred concerning works.*

There were no events of much importance to record during the year. The rainfall generally was not very satisfactory, the late rains failing in most places. Exceptionally heavy and intense rainfall fell at Sholapur on July 16th when 6.36 inches fell in 1½ hours. The Executive Engineer reports that the Negretti and Zambra automatic rain-gauge in the compound of his office plainly showed that from 8-15 to 10-30 P.M. the rainfall was 5.87 inches or at the rate of 2.6 inches per hour for 2½ hours. To show how variable the rainfall in this tract of country is, the rainfall at Hiperga 5 miles away was only 4.36 inches and it did not extend over the catchment area of the Ekruk Tank which received a replenishment of 2 feet depth only.

(c) *Engineering questions that have arisen.*

Twelve automatic gates similar to those which have proved so satisfactory at Lake Fife have been erected at the Waghad Tank and 68 similar gates for the masonry dam at Chankapur have been received from England and are being taken to the site and it is hoped will be erected next working season. The experiments made to ascertain the line of saturation of various earthen dams were continued.

The Executive Engineer, Sholapur, has made some careful experiments regarding the losses by evaporation and absorption in the case of the Pathri Tank. This tank was selected, as at present a very small discharge is being let out for irrigation, so that the losses were less likely to be influenced by any possibility of error in the discharge from the tank. The results are given in the following table and would seem to show that the losses are really much more than have been generally allowed for in Tank projects in the Deccan:—

Table showing the observed depth of losses in feet due to evaporation and absorption in the Pathri Tank, month by month, during the year 1907.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
0.65	0.59	0.91	1.08	1.14	0.78	0.34	0.34	0.46	1.00	0.70	0.72	8.71

The failure of the October rains no doubt accounted for the high figure of evaporation in that month. The somewhat low figures for the months of July, August and September are, the Executive Engineer thinks and this is no doubt the case, due to small rainfall over the area of the tank itself which did not produce any run-off from the catchment and so caused an apparent decrease in evaporation and absorption. Experiments were also made to find the losses on the Mhaswad Canal due to evaporation and absorption by gauging the discharges in sections when all the outlets were closed. The results are shown below in equivalent discharges expressed in cubic feet per second for each million square feet of wetted surface of canal:—

Canal.	Losses.	Length.
	Cusecs.	Miles.
Main Canal No. 1 ...	6.14	10
Main Canal No. 2 ...	7.65	17.75
Kasogaon Branch ...	6.50	18.25
Pandharpur Branch ...	6.34	6.00

The sluices of Lake Whiting were kept closed for about 3 or 4 days at a time, thrice a month in April and May 1907 and again in January, February and March 1908, when the river above the lake was dry and accurate observations of the levels of water at the beginning and end of each period were taken to ascertain the loss due to evaporation and absorption in the lake, and the results are as under:—

Month.	Average loss per day.	
April 1907	...	0200
May 1907	...	0310
January 1908	...	0076
February 1908	...	0101
March 1908	...	0171

Surveys, &c.

Plans and estimates for enlarging the water-supply main to Yeravda Central Prison and for providing a complete set of steam pumping machinery for use at the Poona Water-Supply Station were submitted to Government during the year. The estimate for the former work amounts to Rs. 59,298 and for the latter, to Rs. 73,889.

In the East Khândesh District, besides the gauging of the Rivers Aner at Ganpur, Manad at Saigaon and Tapti near Bhusaval, carried out on behalf of the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty (Protective Works), the River Wagbur was gauged at Raipur, in connection with the proposed storage tank at Raipur in the Jalgaon Taluka. A considerable number of projects drawn up by the Special Duty Overseers on the preparation of famine programme of village works were examined and disposed of during the year. In the West Khândesh District, the rivers Bori at Purmapada, Arunawati at Karwand and Kan at Khandbara were gauged in connection with storage tanks. The completion of the Karwand Project is in abeyance, but the Purmapada and Khandbara Projects are in hand. Surveys for improvements to a number of bandharas and channels in the Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District were in progress during the year.

At the village of Chandnapuri in the Sangamner Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, experiment was commenced to test the advantage and usefulness of terracing and field embankments for which estimates on a large scale have been prepared for famine purposes.

Results of new administrative measures affecting the Department which have been tried.

The block system of irrigation introduced on the Nira Canal continued to work satisfactorily. An experiment on the distribution of water by time and measurement on Distributary No. 2 of the Nira Canal, which has about 200 acres of sugarcane under it, has been ordered. Arrangements were made for the measurement and distribution of the water for the experiment.

The telegraph line on the Nira Canal continued to prove of great assistance in the efficient regulation of the discharge of the canal.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The area under irrigation and the gross assessed revenue on all the First Class Irrigation Works in the Southern Division are shown below in two statements: in the first they are detailed by works, and in the second, by Districts. The figures of the past year are compared with those of the average of the previous ten years:—

Name of work.	1907-1908.		Average of previous 10 years.		Area under consolidated assessment.
	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	
<i>Major Works.</i>					
Krishna Canal	Acres. 5,036	Rs. 33,020	Acres. 6,873	Rs. 47,093	
<i>Minor Works.</i>					
Bewári Canal	1,248	4,323	713	4,030	
Upper Man River Works	837	2,709	1,003	3,589	
Yoria River Irrigation Works	3,781	16,821	3,011	11,896	
Chikhli Canal	321	1,487	316	1,559	
Maini Tank	1,552	7,619	1,467	5,168	
Machkund Tank	4	12	49	414	
Gadikeri Tank	(a) 377	1,987	(a) 341	1,987	(a) 337 acres
Dambal Tank	(b) 366	2,204	(b) 374	1,980	(b) 144 "
Medleri Tank	109	766	95	687	
Médag Tank	753	2,641	861	2,417	
Asundi Tank	(c) 283	1,126	(c) 316	1,357	(c) 185 acres.
Mávinkop Tank	(d) 661	2,336	(d) 553	1,936	(d) The whole area.
Gokák Canal, 1st section, and Storage Works.	7,714	34,671	9,726	44,313	
Total	17,911	78,633	18,855	81,233	
Grand Total	22,947	1,11,653	25,228	1,28,326	
<i>Name of District.</i>					
...	8,091	36,568	10,067	46,300	
...	2,077	9,076	2,199	8,227	
...	12,775	66,008	12,913	70,285	
...	4	13	49	414	
Total	22,947	1,11,653	25,228	1,28,326	

The total area and revenue showed decreases of 3 and 12 per cent. respectively, on the totals of the previous year, and of 9 and 13 per cent., on those of the previous ten years. There was, however, a slight increase in the total area irrigated, as compared with that of the previous year, on the 1st class tanks in the Sâtara and Dhârwar Irrigation Districts. In the former, the large decrease in area on the Krishna Canal was more than made up by increases in area on the five 1st class tanks in that district. The decrease in area on the Gokâk Canal is more than the total increase in the Sâtara and Dhârwar Districts. The decrease in area on the Krishna and Gokâk Canals is due to copious and timely rainfall in the kharif season.

Remarks on Individual Works.

There was no capital expenditure on this work during the year.

The source of supply, the Dhupdal Weir, overflowed on the 20th June 1907. The maximum flood of the year occurred on the 4th August 1907, when the water level rose to 4.91 feet above the permanent weir crest (R. L. 2008.06). This flood is estimated at 112,240 cubic feet per second, which is equal to a run-off of 0.16 inch per hour from the whole catchment basin (1,080 square miles).

The permanent weir crest was temporarily raised, as in previous years, to a height of 1.75 feet at a cost of Rs. 891, securing an additional storage of 21½ million cubic feet.

The main river undersluices were closed on the 20th November 1907, and the storage was first drawn upon on the 14th December 1907.

Special Experiments.

The observations for evaporation at the Dhupdal Storage Reservoir were continued. The loss during the year, omitting the period from 1st to 31st July, amounted to 7.896 feet in vertical depth. Experiment in evaporation and absorption.

Observations for silt deposit in tanks were continued during the year in the Belgaum and Bijâpur Districts only, the results will shortly be reported to Government: observations for ascertaining the line of saturation in dams were also continued in all the irrigation districts of the Southern Division and the results were reported to Government. Silt in tanks and saturation through tank embankments.

The cultivation of irrigated Broach cotton was experimented on during the year under Damal and Asundi Tanks in the Dhârwar District. Crop experiments.

The total cost of this experiment, including the rent of the land, manuring and sundry expenses, amounted to Rs. 42 and the outturn was 613 lbs. This result is satisfactory, as the local cotton generally amounts to about 400 lbs. only per acre.

Second Class Tanks.

The expenditure on repairs to 2nd class tanks, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, was as follows:—

District.	1907-1908.		Average of previous ten years.		Remarks.
	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	
Belgaum ...	42	Rs. 16,064	33	Rs. 20,436	
Dhârwar Irrigation ...	110	77,615	75	64,137	
Ratnâgiri ...	2	132	2	511	
Bijâpur ...	2	825	2	1,378	
Sâtara ...	...	...	...	48	
Kânara ...	...	...	...	63	
Total ...	156	94,639	112	86,573	

The area under irrigation and the irrigation share of the assessed consolidated revenue of the year under report, compared with the average of the previous ten years, was as follows:—

Name of District.	1907-1908.		Average of previous ten years.		Remarks.
	Area irrigated.	Assessed irrigation revenue.	Area irrigated.	Assessed irrigation revenue.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Belgaum ...	9,910	33,049	9,910	33,049	
Dhârwar Irrigation ...	62,448	1,74,326	65,783	1,89,724	
Ratnâgiri ...	1,137	2,024	1,079	2,800	
Bijâpur ...	1,439	5,920	1,439	5,195	
Sâtara ...	105	660	108	874	
Kânara ...	561	2,333	553	2,011	
Total ...	75,600	2,19,226	68,371	2,13,753	

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

The dam and waste weir of the tank at Murgod in the Belgaum District, which were left incomplete by famine labour, were completed for Rs. 10,600 during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 11,701.

Tank at Shedbal.

A sum of Rs. 7,087 was spent during the year on the construction of the tank at Shedbal in the same district; the total outlay on it has been Rs. 37,056 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 65,055.

Irrigation Rest Houses.

Three irrigation Rest-Houses at Hāngal, Havasbhavi and Rattihalli in the Dhārwar District were completed for Rs. 4,995, Rs. 5,015 and Rs. 5,180, respectively, as compared with the estimated cost of Rs. 4,800 for each building, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 630, Rs. 1,323 and Rs. 2,422 respectively.

Residence for the Executive Engineer, Dhārwar Irrigation.

The construction of this building, which was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. W. I.-1351 of 17th May 1907, was commenced during the year. The estimated cost is Rs. 15,155 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,435. The residence will probably be completed in August 1908.

Dharma and Naregal Canals in the Dhārwar District.

These canals flowed from the 17th June to the end of December 1907. The tanks dependent on this system were filled and the season was a successful one. The total expenditure was :—

	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs	2,522
Supervision of water distribution	634
Total	3,156

The revenue and area irrigated under the Dharma and Naregal Canals are not given separately by the Revenue Authorities.

WORK DONE BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER ON SPECIAL DUTY.

This was the second year of the operation of the Special Duty Division established temporarily for the preparation of a programme of plans and estimates for famine works comprising "Tanks", works of the nature of "Land improvement", such as "Terracing sloping ground", "Field Embankments" and "Levelling ground cut up by numerous Ravines."

The operations during the year were carried out on a very large scale, six Sub-Divisions each in charge of an officer were constituted.

Programmes for practically the whole of the Deccan were finally completed and the districts vacated. Good progress was also made in the two Khāndesh Districts. The three districts of Gujarāt were commenced at the end of the year and in a short time the whole of the staff will be concentrated in Gujarāt.

Projects for 412 lacs of rupees were submitted to Government and for a further sum of 299 lacs of rupees have been received in the Head Office and are being worked up, making a grand total of Rs. 711 lacs.

In addition to the above, a number of projects were partially completed or were under survey by the Sub-Divisional Officers.

WORK DONE BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER ON SPECIAL DUTY (PROTECTIVE WORKS).

The special surveys for Protective Irrigation works in the Bombay-Deccan were continued during the year. The investigations that were carried out were mainly in connection with projects left unfinished in the previous year.

The Gokāk Canal Project submitted in the previous year was returned by the Government of India for certain alterations in the alignment.

The principal projects investigated were the Mula, the Kukadi Left Bank Canal, the Ghatprabha Right Bank Canal and the possibility of a large Godaveri Left Bank Canal.

Preliminary investigations were completed for the Krishna and the Kadwa projects.

The following is a brief account of the progress of the surveys during the year :—

The Godaveri Left
Bank Canal.
Kadwa Project.

Contours were run for the Palkhed Tank to ascertain the volume obtainable: this was found to be about 9,000 million cubic feet. A canal contour 88 miles in length was surveyed on the left bank of the river, and was found to command about 230,000 acres. The survey showed that all the water available could be utilised in British territory.

The survey was directed to ascertain whether the Ghod River supply could be combined with the Kukadi to supply the famine area of Sholapur.

The low-level rising contour, started from Kem in the previous year, was continued and completed up to the Kukadi River. A canal line was also aligned from that river up to the Ghod River. Three more contours were run for the Nirgudsar Tank on the latter river, and an alternative dam site was examined at Sakora, for which contours have been run to ascertain the storage available.

The surveys were difficult and extensive, but indicate that the Ghod water can be made available for the famine districts.

Investigations were completed for the dam site at Dhoni at the head of the Krishna River. Further survey confirmed the conclusions that the Krishna waters cannot be delivered on to Bijapur by gravity.

Detailed survey and estimates have been made for the first 23 miles of the canal for improvements in the alignment as suggested by the Government of India.

Preliminary surveys for a right bank canal taking off direct from the Daddi Tank have been completed, and the information obtained shows that the scheme is a very promising one and likely to command nearly 800,000 acres.

The Daddi Tank, which is to serve both the Gokak and the Ghatprabha Right Bank Canals, has been completely surveyed for a storage of 45,000 million cubic feet. The maximum height of the masonry dam will be about 129 feet above the bottom of the foundations, which are satisfactory.

For the Mula project the line of canal was surveyed, the head works and upper length of canal having been determined previously.

No new gauges were fixed during the year. The existing gauges were maintained, and arrangements are being made to hand over this work to the Executive Engineers of the districts in which the gauges are situated.

The well observations along the proposed canal alignments have been continued. No wells were selected for observation during the year. Orders have since been received to stop this work, except on projects sanctioned.

This was the sixth year of the Special Duty Surveys, and the expenditure of the year was:—

	Rs.
Works	45,648
Establishment	78,968
Tools and Plant	6,271
Total	1,30,887

SIND.

The inundation was a very poor one, being characterized by a late rise and an early fall.

Character of the
Inundation, 1907.

Up to about the 20th June the supply was favourable, but the river then fell and remained at a low level throughout July when water was required for rice transplantation. It rose steadily during August, but did not attain the fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge until the middle of that month, and fell below it on the 2nd of September. Compared with other years the levels are as follows:—

	Average for 10 years including 1906.	1906.	1907.
Gauges—	Days.	Days.	Days.
Bukkur 10 feet and over	104	128	40
Do. 13 do.	44	84	11
Kotri 14 do.	98	142	91
Do. 17 do.	48	85	29

The inundation, however, was far from being so unfavourable as indicated by the Bukkur gauge, because, owing to local changes of the Indus, the readings of the Bukkur gauge were about two feet less than might have been expected from the observed discharges and the readings of the other gauges.

The rainfall during the year was good and had beneficial effects on the whole. It amounted to 7.15 inches, as compared with 5.38 inches in the previous year and an average of 4.80 inches for the last ten years.

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.

Mahiwah. This canal worked satisfactorily throughout the inundation. The works provided for in the estimate have been completed, and a revised estimate for improving the distribution and giving greater facilities for communication is now under consideration of Government. The canal continues to work satisfactorily.

Sattah Canal. The improvements to this canal estimated to cost about 1½ lakhs have been completed without any excess over the estimate. It worked very satisfactorily considering the poor nature of the inundation.

Deerai Canal. This canal has once more fallen upon evil days, as the river has cut into the feeder channel, which previously gave such an excellent supply, and, owing to the erosion, much silt and brushwood was carried into the canal. An attempt was made in May to remove a silt deposit in a length of about 1,200 feet at the mouth by means of the dredger Mudlark, but the dredger could not remove the clayey deposit. The first rush of water into the canal, however, removed this silt in a few hours. The Executive Engineer reports that at two places in the 11th mile the canal has deepened its channel by scour, while the width has been decreased by heavy silt deposits at the sides. The supply throughout the season was very poor and never reached full supply level. Rotation was freely resorted to in order to distribute the water fairly amongst the different branches. The sum of about Rs. 10,700 was spent on constructing masonry Kurria heads in order to improve the distribution of the water.

Unhargah. This very successful canal gave an excellent supply throughout the season in spite of the poor inundation.

Begari Canal. The construction of the Choi branch ex-mile 6 was completed with the exception of the distributaries and the new head regulator for the main canal was commenced. On the whole, the canal worked very well, but the extra supply had to be curtailed owing to the injury by scour, which had been caused in previous years, by passing down more water than the canal is adapted to carry. A more equitable distribution of the water in the lower reaches was effected by reducing the sizes of some of the Kurria heads, and the tail portion received a late supply for rabi.

Sukkur Canal. Two small distributaries costing about Rs. 3,500 each were completed and seven others were commenced, the object of these is to regulate the supply and check waste. The canal worked well throughout the inundation. The project for improving this canal has been kept in abeyance, as it will probably be included in the proposed Right Bank Canal System.

Ghar Canal. The Ghar mouth was not opened until the 14th June, owing to the new road bridge in the 10th mile not having been completed. It worked as well as could be expected considering the very low inundation. The Fordwah mouth was opened on the 1st June and worked very satisfactorily. The area cultivated on the Ghar will probably be considerably less than usual.

Western Nara. The widening of the New Akil mouth, estimated to cost Rs. 1,68,060, has now been completed. This canal and its branches worked remarkably well considering the low inundation, but the area cultivated is probably considerably less than usual. This is principally due to damage done by the heavy rain in June which flooded a large area (about 20 dehs) of fertile land and did a considerable amount of injury in other ways.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. In the Shikarpur Canals District, the head regulators in the new loop bund for the Chiti and Garang Canals were practically completed at a cost of Rs. 8,390 each, and in the Karachi District, four small regulators were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 7,913. The principal canals in the Karachi District, i. e., the Pinyari, Baghar, Kahri, Laikpur, Satta Khanto and Kokawari worked satisfactorily considering the poor inundation, nevertheless the crops suffered extensively. In the Right Bank Division, about one-tenth only of the cultivation is by rabi; whereas, for the Left Bank, the proportion is about one-third, consequently the loss due to a poor inundation is greater on the Right than in the Left Bank Division.

Bunds North of Sukkur. The progress on the large Ghouspur Loop to the north of the Begari was not satisfactory owing to scarcity of labour. For the same reason, the loop from mile 5¼ to 12¼ of the Sukkur Begari Bund was not completed, and erosion by the river being more rapid than was expected, the front bund was carried away and the flood water passed through the incomplete new loop. This occurred on the 19th of August, but as the river fell, the inundation being a very bad one, no serious damage was done. It is estimated that the revenue which will be derived from the flooded land will considerably exceed the loss due to the destruction of kharif crops. After the inundation arrangements were made to complete this work and to increase the height by two feet, also to construct a loop from 4/3 to 6. The progress on these works and also on the construction of a new loop (Abad Loop) from mile 19/6 to 22/3 was satisfactory.

The expenditure during the year on the above four loops was about Rs. 2,67,000.

Other Bands. The works consisted of raising and strengthening and ordinary repairs, and there was only one small breach.

Surveys. For the proposed Right Bank Canal, three survey parties were employed before the inundation and eight parties from November to March. Surveys for the proposed Kalat Canal and for re-modelling the Begari Canal were also in progress.

Nurseries were maintained and plantation work was carried on with satisfactory results especially in the Begari Canals District.

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

The Eastern Nára System comprises the Nára, River and the Mithrao, Heran, Khipra, Thear and Hiral Canals, which are all perennial, excepting the Khipra and the Heran. The annual cultivation is above 340,000 acres, of which 80 per cent. is by flow irrigation.

The Nára commands 275,500 acres of culturable land. The cultivation during the year was about 85,000 acres against last year's abnormal area 147,985 acres, which was mainly due to floods, as the average for the last 10 years is 57,577 acres. The Nára suffered much from insufficiency of water owing to a very low inundation, and to a large number of snags in its bed and sand banks near its mouth. The work of removing these snags and sand banks was in progress during the year under report. The Nára was maintained at a cost of Rs. 53,140 of which Rs. 29,999 were spent on raising and strengthening the Rata Bund.

The Mithrao Canal and its branches were maintained at a cost of Rs. 36,212 against Rs. 23,000 last year. The work of deepening the remaining 2½ feet of the new mouth referred to in last year's report was not carried out, but groynes were constructed which, it is hoped, will have a good result. The cultivation on this canal was about 97,500 acres against last year's 143,262 and the average of the preceding 10 years which was 154,031. The shortage in cultivation is due to deficiency of water coming down the Nára. There was deficiency of water in the rabi season also which necessitated rotation between the Jamrao and Mithrao.

The canal was opened on 16th May and the full supply was reached on the 15th August. It commands 38,300 acres of culturable area. The area under cultivation this year was about 13,934 acres against last year's area of 22,758 acres and 14,000 acres estimated to be cultivated annually according to the forecast statement. The cultivation in the first three years' working of the canal, i. e., for 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 was 23,667, 31,438 and 36,156 acres, respectively. The decrease in this year's cultivation is due to deficiency of water-supply.

The canal and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 5,008.

An area of 220 acres was allotted during the year in extension of existing holdings.

The cultivation on the Heran, Thear and Khipra Canals was about 1,590, 47,400 and 4,290 acres as against 2,523, 58,228 and 7,926 acres of the previous year and 2,321, 59,702 and 4,878 acres, the average of the last 10 years. The Thear Canal did not work satisfactorily on account of insufficiency of water and consequently the area of cultivation was very small and the crops bad. The Khipra too did not get a sufficient supply.

The capital expenditure was Rs. 38,466, mainly incurred in raising the banks of the Jamrao Canal, Sahib Minor, constructing a record room and Telegraph Office at Mirpurkhás, improving the 2nd class chowkies at Mirpurkhás, 84th Mile Main Canal, 32nd and 42nd miles West Branch, and in constructing clerks' quarters at all the bungalows in the southern part of the District.

The canal and its minors were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,56,145.

The conditions at the Head works are satisfactory. The groynes in the first 10 miles have been maintained in good order and continue to act satisfactorily. The canal was not specially closed for repairs this year, but during the frequent rotations with the Mithrao, due to the deficiency of water in the Nára, and during the closure of the Nára Supply Channel for clearance in the Nára, all masonry works were inspected and necessary repairs carried out. Certain minors on which there is a great deal of lift irrigation were cleared this year as the fluctuation of the water-supply due to closures for rotation caused them to silt to a considerable extent.

The area cultivated during the year under report was about 217,600 acres, as compared with last year's area of 251,004 acres and 228,564 acres the average of the past 8 years. This large decrease was entirely in the area under rabi and was due to deficiency of water.

No new colonists were imported from the Punjab. An area of 2,261 acres was, however, given to relatives of Punjabis already settled on the canal, who had come to Sind in the hope of receiving grants. Besides this an allotment of 11,216 acres was made during the year, of which 4,503 acres were given in extension of existing holdings, 2,698 acres to zemindárs specially recommended, 1,350 acres to junior Talpurs, 1,557 acres to Military Pensioners and 1,103 acres to other colonists.

Owing to the river remaining steady at its mouth and to excellent supply from its new Dad Canal feeder, the Dad Canal worked well during the year under report. On account of the low inundation the water-supply in the canal was distributed by rotation towards the end of the abkalani, and this did immense good to the crops, but the necessity of a permanent head is much felt, as stated in last year's report. Owing to the canal working favourably, the cultivation is gradually increasing and the project anticipations may be realised. The Dhand,

through which the feeder takes its supply, is silting slowly, but there need be no anxiety for the next few years.

The capital expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 15,666 and was incurred on constructing cross-over bridges on the Herbert, Bader, and Alliganj wahs, excavating distributaries to Jameswah and Pritamwah, and on drainage channel No. 1, and Karia heads.

An area of 7,173 acres was allotted; of this 5,646 acres were given to Sindhi zemindars specially recommended, 1,171 acres in extension of present holdings, and 356 acres in satisfaction of barani claims.

Nasrat Canal.

This canal has been under operation for the last five years and has worked satisfactorily. The supply was not very good, but the crops were brought to maturity by rotation in September 1907. Nearly all the land to be cultivated on this canal has been given out, and the cultivation on it has been increasing every year, though the cultivation, during the year under report, is less than the last year's by about 50,000 acres, owing to the low inundation and to the erosion at the head of its feeder the Lundi Dhand. This fluctuation in cultivation and in the working of the canal must continue till the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal gives it a permanent head. A few breaches occurred, but were quickly closed.

The capital expenditure of the year which amounted to Rs. 36,433 was incurred on (1) converting a bridge into a regulator in mile 41 on the road from Hyderabad to Rohri, (2) a regulator in mile 10 of Amurji, (3) a combined bridge and regulator in mile 7 of Chakarwah, (4) constructing a road bridge over the Nasrat in mile 14, (5) inspection chowkies with out-houses at Kandiaro, Lakha and Halani, (6) a baulkshed for Chakarwah head regulator, (7) Chakarwah extension and (8) Karia head regulators.

An area of 11,292 acres was given out during the year, of which 5,901 acres were given to Sindhi zemindars specially recommended, 4,703 acres in extension of holdings, 462 acres to junior Talpurs, 168 acres to Military Pensioners, and 58 acres in satisfaction of barani claims.

Fuleli Canal.

The capital expenditure on the Fuleli amounted to Rs. 4,039 and was incurred on constructing karia heads on the Gaja Canal Extension. The Gaja Extension with its branches worked satisfactorily, the cultivation on it during 1906-1907 being 8,330 acres and the revenue Rs. 17,031. The figures for 1907-1908 are not available but it is anticipated that they will be a little less than those of 1906-1907 as the inundation was poor.

The Fuleli and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 78,817.

A sum of Rs. 12,000 was spent on the construction of five subordinates' chowkies, of which three are completed and two in progress.

The cultivation on the Fuleli was about 330,000 acres against last year's area of 417,182 and 379,808 acres, the average of the preceding 10 years. Large areas of land are lying waste in the Tando Bago and Badin Talukas for want of water, which cannot be cultivated, unless the supply in the Fuleli is increased. The proposed Rohri-Hyderabad Canal will assist cultivation on the Fuleli by relieving it of a large portion of the area now under it, which will allow the whole of its supply to be used for the southern portion.

Hasnali Canal.

This canal was opened on 3rd June and flowed throughout the inundation season with a sufficient supply. It worked satisfactorily with the exception of a small area at its head where the land is high.

A new head regulator was commenced during the year, on which Rs. 10,000 was expended against the estimate of Rs. 22,903.

Canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals District.

All the canals in this district worked fairly well, but owing to the low-level of water in the river the crops on some of the canals withered. A few showers of rain which fell in August only benefited the cultivation to a small extent.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

The principal canals under this head are the Naulakhi, Mehrab, Dambro, Ren, Gharo Mahmudo, Kari Shumali and Nasir, all of which worked well.

As mentioned last year, measures were adopted to prevent flooding on the Renwah around Sakrand.

There was strong erosion opposite the 4th mile of the Renwah, and to avoid flooding of the country in case the river cuts its banks, it was proposed to construct a loop bund from mile 3 to 6 at a cost of Rs. 6,984. This work was sanctioned and commenced, an expenditure of Rs. 1,211 being incurred during the year.

Owing to the river cutting into the Naulakhi Canal at its 8th mile and to the low inundation, this canal did not work well during the year. An estimate for cutting a diversion round the eroded length so as to insure a good supply in 1908-1909 was submitted and sanctioned, and the work was commenced in March.

Surveys.

The detailed survey of the proposed canal from Rohri to Hyderabad, which was in progress last year, was completed during the year and the work of preparing the detailed plans and estimates is in progress.

The preliminary survey in connection with the Eastern Nara Project which was referred to last year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,341, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 6,087. The detailed survey was also taken in hand and a sum of Rs. 7,709 was expended on it during the year. The work is in progress.

As mentioned above, a loop bund from mile 3 to 6 of the Renwah was in progress. In River Bund, the Fuleli Canals District as the river continued steadily eroding its left bank near Katiar village, it was found necessary to construct a loop bund from mile 4/1 to 6/7. The work, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,25,000, is in progress.

Existing plantations on canals have been maintained and extended. The trees planted last year on the canal berms of the Jamrao have not done as well, as was expected, as many of them were flooded. These have been replaced by new ones.

INDUS RIVER COMMISSION.

The principal works carried out during the year were under "43.—Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept."

All surveys carried out under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Indus River Works Commission, are classed under the head mentioned above.

During the year, the usual topographical surveys were made, aggregating about 416 miles in length.

The river surveys comprised nearly the whole length from the northern boundary of Sind to Sukkur, a portion near the Ghâr Canal, where a great deal of erosion has taken place recently, then the stretch from Lundiwah down to Purnodero and finally most of the length from Jherruck to the bifurcation. In addition to the above topographical work, about 10 miles of hydrographical survey was done at the bifurcation of the river.

The survey of the Ghudu and Khariri Dhunds in the extreme north was made again.

It is important to watch the changes taking place in these feeders to the Mahiwal and other Government canals. They lie beyond the boundary of the Province of Sind, and timely arrangements must be made for supply in case of silting up.

The usual inspection of the Khairpur boundary pillars was carried out during the Khairpur Boundary Pillars season.

A very large number of holes were bored in the river bed, and the rock level at each recorded. The borings for the Sukkur Barrage.

It is now apparent that the deep rocky gorge between Bukkur and Sukkur becomes comparatively shallow on the line 1,200 feet above the original section. The lowest observed rock level on the former is R. L. 134 and on the latter R. L. 81.

The investigations are not yet sufficiently complete for so large a work as the Barrage and they must be continued in the next year.

These gauges are being read daily at high and low tides. A hydrograph showing these and the Jerruck and Kotri gauges has been prepared. Two self-recording tide gauges were fixed at the Chowgazo and Uchito mouths in the month of May 1908 but the instruments are far too delicate for work in exposed positions. Gauges at the Hyderi and the Uchito mouths.

The levels for these lines have been very carefully checked by making a complete circuit of levels from G. T. S. Bench Mark at Tatta to G. T. S. Bench Mark at Sujawal. It has been decided to have three section lines; of these, A. and B. are now complete and the position for C. has been fixed. The Delta Section Lines.

The discharges were observed regularly at Sukkur and Kotri throughout the year and also at Dera Ghazi Khan during the cold season. The maximum discharge measured at Sukkur during the year was 425,289 cusecs on the 10th August 1907, when the mean velocity was 8.58 feet per second and the Bukkur gauge read 12.1 feet. But the highest reading on Bukkur gauge was 13.7 on the 20th August 1907, and the estimated discharge on that day was about 565,000 cusecs. Discharges of the Indus.

The minimum discharge measured at Sukkur for the year was 26,632 cusecs on the 24th March 1908, when the mean velocity was 1.72 feet per second and the Bukkur gauge read -1.7 feet. The lowest Bukkur gauge reading for the year was -2.0 on the 30th March 1908. The comparison of the discharges of the Indus at Sukkur during the Abkalani months, June to September, for the years 1904-1905 to 1907-1908 is as under:—

Months.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Cusecs.
June	8,465,480	11,845,000	7,452,500	7,231,500
July	10,733,953	13,227,000	12,955,000	6,906,353
August	13,710,915	10,587,000	13,544,000	11,633,300
September	5,044,924	8,143,000	12,625,000	5,107,000
Total	37,957,227	43,782,000	46,576,000	30,878,153
Average discharge	311,125	358,869	406,860	253,100
Maximum do. measured	542,739	530,842	616,580	425,289
Minimum do. do.	96,178	160,000	204,000	189,000
Minimum discharge measured in the year	27,751	22,539	32,951	26,632

Note.—These figures represent the sum of the daily discharges in cusecs of the river and to arrive at the total quantity of water passing Sukkur, the total must be multiplied by 86,400 representing the number of seconds in a day.

Silt experiments,
&c.

Silt experiments, sand wave observations and scientific work (general) have been continued and the observations will be published in the records of the Indus River Commission for 1906 and 1907.

Extensions and
Improvements, and
Special Repairs,

The estimated cost of the works sanctioned during 1907-1908 by the Indus River Commission in each district under these classifications is given below:—

Indus Right Bank Division.				Extensions and Improvements.	Special Repairs.
District.				Ra.	Ra.
Begari Canals ... ..	...	...	...	939	151
Shikarpur Canals ... ..	...	...	...	81,261	1,57,351
Ghar Canals ... ..	...	...	...	3,116	...
Western Nara ... ..	...	...	...	25,140	6,193
Karchi Canals ... ..	...	...	...	45,648	2,554
Indus Left Bank Division.					
Northern Hyderabad Canals ... ..	...	...	...	967	...
Central Hyderabad Canals ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,932
Fulci Canals ... ..	...	...	...	27,078	83,920
Indus River Commission.					
Works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission ... ..	...	...	...	2,179	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	1,36,378	2,63,153

Maintenance and
Repairs.

The total expenditure under this head on the several works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission was Rs. 11,077, of which Rs. 1,835 was expended on the river gauge establishment at Sukkur, Kotri, Jerruck, Khairabad (Punjab) and the Delta.

Snags, trees and other obstructions to navigation in the main channel of the river were removed. The Uchito has now become navigable much to the benefit of country boatmen for getting their cargoes of forest and other produce to Keti Bunder direct.

The following is the summary of the expenditure of the year:—

	Rs.
Works	29,777
Repairs	11,077
Establishment	84,979
Tools and Plant	20,058

(General.

The inundation was a low one, and the river discharge was less than in the previous three years. Though the depth for the maximum discharge measured was only 12.1 feet on the Bukkur gauge, the velocity recorded is 8.58 feet per second, while in 1906, the velocity was 8.43 feet per second with a depth on the gauge of 16.4 feet. This high velocity is probably due to a shortening of the river, between Sukkur and the Ghar Canal, by nine miles. The cut-off commenced in 1905-1906, but was very pronounced in the two subsequent years.

The fair irrigating level, viz., 13 feet on Bukkur gauge, occurred for 11 days only in 1907, while it was 84 days in 1906, 86 days in 1905 and 40 days in 1904.

The cold weather low discharge level of the river was also extraordinarily low, viz., minus 2.0 on Bukkur gauge against plus 1.2, plus 0.5 and minus 0.6 in the three previous years, but the volume was considerable, the minimum being 26,632 cusecs.

The most serious erosion by the river took place north of Sukkur at Sarfu, at 11 miles on Sukkur-Begari Bund, at 6½ miles on this bund, and also at 2 miles on the Kasimpur bund; at these places the bunds were eroded.

No other breaches occurred to bunds but there was considerable erosion at the Bagha Uchito bunds, miles 9 to 10.

The loops still under construction on 31st March 1908 were the Ghaunspur loop, Abad loop, 1907 loop of the Sukkur-Begari Bund and the Katiar loop of the Hajipur bund.

The new suction dredge was to be fitted with cutters to enable it to work in clayey sand. The cutters were imported from England but it was not possible to fix them in position during this year, as they arrived in March 1908.

10. Railways.

1. In consequence of the new system of Government control of railways in India introduced from the 1st January 1908, the appointment of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, was abolished with effect from that date and the administrative control, which was till then exercised by the Bombay Government over the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay Baroda and Central India, Southern Marátha and Bársi Light Railway systems, became vested in the Railway Board. General administrative control over the Káthiáwár and Cutch Railways continues to be exercised by the Bombay Government.

2. The total length of railway open to traffic under the administrative control of the Government of Bombay on the 31st December 1907 was 8,338 miles, including 147 miles of line newly opened, of which the Sāngli State Railway (metre gauge), 5 miles, owned by the Sāngli Darbār and worked by the Southern Marátha Railway, was in this Presidency and 142 miles were in connection with the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway outside the Presidency.

3. Of the lines previously sanctioned for construction, work was in progress on the Bombay Harbour Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (from Kurla to Mazagāon with a link to Máhim), broad gauge, 8 miles; the extensions of the Gáekwár's Mehsana Railways from Manund Road *viâ* Chansama to Bechráji with a branch from Chansama to Harij, a total length of 38 miles on the metre gauge; and from Kheralu to Dahhora, a distance of 8 miles, metre gauge; and the Anjar-Bhuj section of the Cutch State Railway, 2' 6" gauge, 27 miles. Also on lines outside the Presidency in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 38 miles, and with the Southern Marátha Railway, 32 miles.

Sanction was also accorded to the construction of a 2' 6" gauge line from Kosamba station on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway (a few miles south of Ankleshwar), eastwards to Zankavav, 26 miles, from funds provided by the Baroda Darbār.

Negotiations were in progress for the construction by private enterprise of a branch line on the metre gauge from a point on the Hyderabad-Jodhpur Line in the vicinity of Mirpur Khas, southwards to Jhudo, a length of about 48 miles. Final settlement of terms is still under consideration, but construction is in progress.

4. The survey of about 520 miles of railway outside the limits of this Presidency was completed.

The survey of about 97 miles outside the limits of this Presidency was in progress, as also of the following lines in this Presidency, *viz.* a 2' 6" gauge light railway from Nadiád to Kapadvanj with an extension to Meghráji *viâ* Málpur and a branch from Málpur *viâ* Lunáváda to Godhra, a total length of about 112 miles, and for a light railway on 2' or 2' 6" gauge from Kalyán on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway *viâ* Taloja to the salt pans at Bálápur with a branch from Taloja *viâ* Panvel and Chowk to Karjat, a distance of about 47 miles, and a reconnaissance of an extension from Chowk *viâ* Pen to Nágothna, 37 miles.

5. The Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway administration enhanced the charges for 1st and 2nd class return tickets from one and two-thirds to two single fares, both in local and through booking, with effect from October 1907.

The Cutch Railway raised its passenger fares by mail trains by 25 per cent. above those charged by passenger trains.

In connection with the agreement, dated the 11th September 1906, for the working of the Jaipur Railway from Sanganer to Siwai Madhopur by the administration of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the Government of India agreed to the payment to the Jaipur Darbār, outside the terms of the agreement, of an annual rebate not exceeding 10 per cent. of the Government share of the net earnings of the main line from the traffic interchanged with the Jaipur Railway, to make up an amount sufficient to give a return of 3½ per cent. per annum on the actual capital expenditure incurred on the latter.

An agreement, dated 7th June 1907, for a period of three years and subject to six months' notice at the end of that period, was entered into by the Southern Marátha Railway Company and the Sāngli State for the working, by the former, of the Sāngli Railway. A memorandum of agreement was also drawn up and accepted by the Company and the Darbār for the construction of this line by the former.

In July 1907 the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company undertook the working of the Nágda-Morak section of the Nágda-Muttra Railway. An agreement for the temporary working of this section, and of the remaining sections of the line as they are opened from time to time until the entire line is opened, was under consideration.

Postal accommodation at railway stations.—In April 1907 the Secretary of State decided, on the recommendation of the Government of India, that in future contracts for the construction of railways in India by Companies provision should be made in all possible cases for the construction, at the cost of capital, of accommodation at railway stations for post offices and quarters for the postal staff, at a rental not exceeding 7½ per cent. per annum. Local Governments and Administrations have been advised that it is considered desirable that similar provision should be made in the case of lines constructed under the Tramways Act.

Among the important works completed during the calendar year 1907 were:—B. B. and C. I. Railway system—Strengthening of cross girders and certain diagonals of Nerbudda bridge;

restoration of the General offices in Bombay, which were destroyed by fire in 1905; improvement in the alignment of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway line near, and the entry into, Sábarmati station, with a view to render it less liable to damage by floods; improvement and enlargement of Mhow station. G. I. P. Railway system—Reconstruction of the Godáveri and Kara-Nala bridges; strengthening of 80' span girders of certain bridges; the doubling of the Lonávla-Karla section, with the remodelling of the Lonávla station-yard.

As a result of the re-arrangement of the railway system of Southern India, the Southern Marátha Railway Company took over the working of certain portions of the Madras and South Indian Railways and changed its name to the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway Company and the head-quarters of the Company in India have been transferred from Dhárwar to Madras from the 1st July 1908.

At the end of October 1907 the Indian Railway Feeder Lines Company, Limited, of Bombay, applied to Government for a further order to effect certain amendments in, and additions to, the Násik Tramway Order, 1888, to permit of the vehicles used on the Tramway (governed by that order) being moved by steam or other motive power. Government approved of the proposal and the requisite further order was published in August 1908.

In February 1908 the Shivrajpur Syndicate, Limited, of Bombay, submitted an application for an order empowering them to construct, maintain and work, in supersession of their existing mono-rail concession, a line of tramway between Chámpáner Road Station on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and Shivrajpur, a distance of about 19 miles (about 2 miles at the Chámpáner Road end will traverse Baroda territory). The proposal has been approved and the requisite Order will be published shortly.

6. The following table shows the Capital and Revenue transactions of the open lines of railways in the Bombay Circle for the calendar year 1907:—

Statement showing the Capital and Revenue transactions of the open lines of Railways in the Bombay Circle for the calendar year 1907.

Railways.	CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.			REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.			
	Total Capital outlay to end of December 1907, including suspense.	Open Mileage.	Cost per Mile.	Gross Earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
G. I. P. Railway Undertaking and Birsí and Gwalior Light Railways—							
Broad Gauge—							
G. I. P. Railway ...	36,32,01,887	1,581.63	2,25,537	5,28,77,302	649	2,79,81,847	59.98
Indian Midland Railway ...	11,81,54,201	500.85	1,12,230	1,14,73,958	236	61,30,180	53.43
Bhorál Idáel Railway ...	83,04,742	67.39	1,40,345	12,15,873	407	6,44,364	53.00
Dhawal Ujjan Railway ...	78,56,019	113.27	69,180	7,51,578	188	4,06,500	53.06
Bm.-Baran Railway ...	99,54,424	145.68	68,429	6,63,802	74	2,92,111	51.81
Agra-Celhi Chord Railway ...	1,28,37,017	125.99	1,01,860	10,16,000	217	8,70,411	59.67
2' 6" Gauge—							
Rási Light Railway ...	47,47,980	78.52	60,434	5,43,330	133	3,19,250	58.76
2' 0" Gauge—							
Gwalior Light Railway ...	10,00,513	18.73	34,830	3,08,701	32	1,05,682	63.52
Mátheria Steam Tramway ...	10,11,300	13.61	80,198	17,520	34	8,03,112	173.02
B. B. & C. I. Railway and Rájputána-Málwa Railway Systems and worked lines—							
Broad Gauge—							
B. B. & C. I. Railway (including Baroda Gadhra Chord) ...	12,88,84,028	804.88	2,55,545	2,10,78,442	852	91,07,501	43.48
Náda Ujjan Railway ...	22,40,441	34.33	66,241	1,92,935	112	93,805	40.60
Godhra Bhatia Náda Railway ...	1,78,63,201	141.14	1,29,530	Included in Rajputána-Málwa Railway.		59.16	
Náda Métra Railway ...	2,76,57,010	101.60	2,73,833	70,180	67	62,570	47.13
Gáekwár's Aranda-Petlad-Táráur Railway ...	11,30,800	21.90	62,360	1,63,578	149	78,690	47.17
Tarapur Cambay Railway ...	8,10,878	12.80	85,025	42,318	66	79,003	47.17
Tápti Valley Railway ...	1,30,97,230	166.18	81,237	10,34,612	128	4,63,229	44.00
Metro Gauge—							
Rajp. Málwa-Málwa Railway ...	15,07,34,828	1,778.08	84,775	2,87,22,171	282	1,43,28,269	50.85
Gáekwár's Méhena Railway ...	50,55,731	92.63	54,780	4,31,603	80	2,04,580	47.05
Palampur-Issa Railway ...	4,24,165	37.28	24,819	42,001	47	19,017	47.25
Ahmednád-Pandit Railway ...	20,08,900	54.70	36,727	2,61,037	53	1,16,440	44.00
Ahmednád-Dhola Railway ...	17,11,880	33.50	33,174	1,15,169	68	60,370	47.61
Gáekwár's Vijapur-Kalol-Kádi Railway ...	13,06,691	41.37	31,561	1,14,140	68	54,694	47.61
Jáipur State Railway ...	24,42,013	72.64	82,168	97,734	40	43,020	40.14
2' 0" Gauge—							
Gáekwár's Dáhoi Railway ...	25,62,791	94.18	27,125	4,00,516	95	2,07,295	44.17
Rájputána State Railway ...	13,51,950	37.37	89,175	80,188	41	37,354	46.63
Southern Marátha Railway System—							
Metro Gauge—							
Southern Marátha Railway ...	10,28,68,878	1,042.91	96,096	50,38,388	168	58,93,792	56.71
Mysore State Railway ...	1,70,31,855	206.22	67,407	21,57,630	140	13,13,509	60.36
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway ...	68,39,249	110.50	49,017	7,90,000	127	4,45,792	56.18
Nanjangud Railway ...	8,56,402	15.80	41,458	38,827	47	22,787	58.69
Hindurur Railway ...	23,00,014	51.35	46,686	3,53,710	132	1,98,224	56.04
Bimur-Shimoga Railway ...	23,04,078	37.92	63,169	1,86,926	69	79,776	58.26
Kohapur State Railway ...	23,26,251	29.27	79,478	1,81,486	119	1,04,637	57.63
West of India Portuguese Railway ...	1,69,13,911	61.70	3,16,235	7,38,601	279	4,38,491	59.37
Hospet-Kotkur Railway ...	18,18,905	45.05	31,520	41,057	24	40,683	111.02
Bellary-Rayachoti Railway ...	7,77,910	33.26	23,317	41,057	24	35,045	88.55
Sangli State Railway ...	1,27,770	4.99	26,076	10,685	102	11,674	69.10
Bhánagar-Gondal-Junágad-Portabandar Railway (including Jatsar-Báhoi, Jánagar and Dhángadga-Railways) Metro Gauge—	2,37,24,139	455.48	*50,018	27,56,908	113	12,67,780	46.09
Morvi Railway—							
Metro Gauge (Wádhwán-Rájkot Section) ...							
2' 6" Gauge (Wádhwán-Morvi Section) ...	46,73,580	94.01	48,336	4,11,701	86	1,56,020	37.59
Cutch State Railway (2' 0" Gauge)—							
Tansa-Anjar Section ...	4,57,863	11.67	39,234	48,321	71	19,151	44.81

* 51.6 miles representing Dock Estate and quarry lines are not included.

1907-1908.]

TRAMWAYS.

75

Cap. IV.
PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

11 Tramways.

The Neral-Matherán Steam Tramway carried 17,568 passengers during the year. The number of passengers carried by the Bombay Tramway Company increased from 24,863,228 to 25,766,916. The length of track was 20.38 miles. The Karáchi Tramway carried 3,281,029 passengers compared with 3,037,918 in the previous year, and the Násik Tramway 161,316 compared with 149,671. Government have sanctioned the introduction of steam traction on the latter. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company have applied for permission to lay down electric tramways in the city of Ahmedabad.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1. Financial Review, 1907-1908.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

In this review the receipts and expenditure of the Civil Department in the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year. The figures for 1906-1907 do not entirely agree with those shown in the Financial Review for that year owing to certain corrections having been made after submission of the review. The figures for 1907-1908 are similarly subject to alteration.

II.—GROSS REVENUE.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local Receipts for the year 1907-1908 amounted to Rs. 15,27,35,278, an increase of Rs. 5,32,750. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,81,467 under the head Imperial, and increases of Rs. 6,37,209 and Rs. 77,008 under the heads Provincial and Local, respectively. The chief variations in the Imperial and Provincial Departments are explained below :—

(1) Imperial Civil Revenue.

Land Revenue.	1. There was a decrease of Rs. 21,07,790 principally due to the unfavourable season and consequent suspensions and remissions of revenue.
Opium.	2. There was an increase of Rs. 10,38,618 due to larger exports of Málwa opium to China.
Salt.	3. There was a decrease of Rs. 42,38,791 mainly due to the reduction of duty from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1.
Stamps.	4. The increase of Rs. 91,620 is due to two large items of probate duty and increased litigation, and also to a large number of forms of receipts and cheques having been stamped during the year and to an increase in the amount of debentures issued by the Port Trusts of Bombay and Karáchi, the City Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality.
Excise.	5. There was an increase of Rs. 7,75,137 due to the enhancement of still-head duty in certain districts and an increase in consumption; to advance recoveries of license fees for 1908-1909; and to large exports of ganja and the low selling price and consequent increased consumption of opium.
Customs.	6. There was an increase of Rs. 41,73,496, chiefly due to large importations of silver bullion and coin, petroleum, articles of food and drink, metals, manufactured articles and raw materials, and to improved receipts under "Excise duty on cotton manufactures" and "Land Customs."
Assessed Taxes.	7. The increase of Rs. 1,09,602 was due to an improvement in Railway earnings, to enhanced salaries and an increase in the number of employés in consequence of expansion in trade, to larger investments in public securities, and to a more careful and searching assessment.
Forests.	8. The increase of Rs. 1,11,848 was mainly in the Northern Circle, and was due to better prices obtained for coupes and forest produce, increased compensation paid by contractors, and heavier fines recovered for forest offences.
Tributes.	9. The increase of Rs. 36,333 was chiefly due to arrear collections from certain Native States.
Interest.	10. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,61,714, chiefly due to smaller recoveries from Native States in the Káthiáwár Agency owing to a bad season.
Mint.	11. The large increase of Rs. 9,89,604 was due chiefly to seignorage on dollar coinage, a large credit on account of Assay benefit on Government coinage, and profits on the Nickel coinage.
Miscellaneous.	12. There was a decrease of Rs. 10,01,687, due to the absence of the extraordinary items, principally exceptional recoveries from railway companies, which swelled last year's figures.

(2) Provincial Civil Revenue.

Land Revenue.	1. The explanation already given under Imperial Revenue accounts for a decrease of Rs. 10,53,586, in spite of a net improvement of Rs. 4,68,000 in the assignments from Imperial to Provincial Revenues.
Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forests.	2. The increases of Rs. 91,619, Rs. 7,75,136, Rs. 1,90,897, and Rs. 1,11,849 under the heads Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forests, respectively, are due to the causes mentioned

under the same heads of Imperial Revenue, with the exception that improved Railway earnings have not contributed to the increase under Provincial Assessed Taxes.

3. The increase of Rs. 39,952 was due to the expansion of the department, to the Transfer Registration of Property (Amendment) Act VI of 1904, and to trade activity.

4. There was an increase of Rs. 2,67,035, chiefly due to an extension of the Tagái system Interest, and to the recovery of arrears from the Hubli Municipality.

5. There was an increase of Rs. 22,045 under head A (Courts of Law) chiefly in magis- Law and Justice. terial fines and miscellaneous fees and fines, and a decrease of Rs. 6,807 under head B (Jails) due to a decline in the jail population and in the number of prisoners employed on remunerative work.

6. There was a small increase of Rs. 2,080, in spite of the transfer of receipts on account Police of music licenses and fees under the Motor Vehicles Act to the Bombay Municipality.

7. The increase of Rs. 9,583 was due to higher fee receipts in the Shipping Offices for Ports and Pilotage, engaging and discharging crews outside office hours.

8. The increase of Rs. 5,004 was due to improved receipts from Government Schools and Education, from School Final Examination fees.

9. The falling off in attendance at the college, and the decline under "Contributions", Medical, were partly counterbalanced by improvement in hospital and asylum receipts, but there was a net decrease of Rs. 3,624.

10. The increase of Rs. 12,663 was chiefly due to extension of the areas of certain farms. Scientific and other Minor Departments.

11. The increase of Rs. 3,478 was in the contributions received from Incorporated Local Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances. Fund Officers in foreign service.

12. There was an increase of Rs. 9,470 due to larger sales at the Government Central Stationery and Printing. Press and the High Court Press, Bombay.

13. There was an increase of Rs. 37,493, chiefly due to lapses of Revenue and Civil Courts Miscellaneous. Deposits in the East Khindesh and Surat Districts and to transfers to Government of lapsed property and assets by the Bombay Small Causes Court and the Administrator General.

14. The increase of Rs. 10,912 was due to increased grants by Local Boards towards the Adjusting Heads. Contributions from Local to Provincial. construction and repair of caawdis.

III.—GROSS EXPENDITURE.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,54,38,107, an increase of Rs. 32,99,715. There was a decrease of Rs. 4,32,894 under Imperial, and increases of Rs. 28,48,026 and Rs. 8,84,683 under Provincial and Local, respectively. The chief variations are explained below:—

(1) Imperial Civil Expenditure.

1. The decrease of Rs. 52,638 was due to the reduction of the salt duty, and the absence Refunds and Drawbacks. of the special items which contributed to last year's total.

2. The saving of Rs. 30,219 was chiefly due to lapses under "Pensions in lieu of Resumed Assignments and Lands" and to certain Native States not having preferred their claims under "Excise Com- Compensations. pensations."

3. The increase of Rs. 21,010 was due to expenses in connection with the new Shewa Salt. Preventive Station and larger expenditure on salt purchase and freight, partly counterbalanced by smaller grain compensation charges.

4. The increase of Rs. 5,095 was due to expenditure in connection with the removal of Stamps, the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, to the Town Hall.

5. There was an increase of Rs. 56,532 due to departmental reorganization both in the Excise. Presidency and Sind.

6. Revision of establishments and increased expenditure on overtime and plague allow- Customs. ances account for an increase of Rs. 28,001, in spite of a large decrease in outlay on boats and motor-launches.

7. The decrease of Rs. 17,662 was chiefly due to smaller payments to land-owners on Forests. account of teak trees on private land, partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure entailed by the new system of time-scale of pay to Assistant and Deputy Conservators.

8. There was a decrease of Rs. 71,750, last year's figures being inflated by special causes Interest on other obligations. which did not recur.

9. The decrease of Rs. 1,23,990 was owing to smaller coinage operations in silver. Mint.

10. The decrease of Rs. 3,254 was chiefly due to the absence of expenditure under General Administra- tion. "Payments to officers of other Provinces."

11. The decrease of Rs. 34,272 was in salaries and allowances, owing to a large number Ecclesiastical. of absentees, and in payments to officers of other Provinces.

12. There was an increase of Rs. 24,767 due to the higher personal allowance paid to the ex-King Thebaw and to payments transferred from the Punjab Government on account of Afghan refugees.
13. The increase of Rs. 62,803 was chiefly due to payments of arrears of the Angria Family Pensions.
14. The transfer of transactions under "Imperial Marine Department Pensions" to the Military group of the Finance and Revenue Accounts was the chief cause of the decrease of Rs. 46,275.
15. The increase of Rs. 89,049 was mainly due to increased demand, to the substitution of country-made azure-laid paper for the imported article, and to the inclusion of certain charges on account of last year.
16. The decreases of Rs. 69,899, Rs. 2,63,775, and Rs. 5,168 under the heads Miscellaneous, Famine Relief, and Civil Works, respectively, were due to the absence of the special causes which accounted for the expenditure last year.

(2) Provincial Civil Expenditure.

1. The excess of Rs. 67,673 was largely due to refunds of Tagai instalments erroneously credited to Land Revenue and to a special refund of duty on hemp drugs to the Baroda State.
2. The increase of Rs. 6,203 was due chiefly to adjustment of assessment on alienated lands owing to revision surveys.
3. There was an increase of Rs. 2,72,571, mainly due to expenditure on temporary establishments, the survey of Talukdari villages, the division of Kháudesh, the opening of the Mirpur Khás Treasury and on English Stores in the Photo-zincó Office.
4. The increases of Rs. 5,095 and Rs. 56,532 under Stamps and Excise, and the decrease of Rs. 17,861 under Forest, are due to the causes explained under the corresponding heads of Imperial expenditure.
5. There was an increase of Rs. 14,751 due to the introduction of the revised scheme of fixed salaries in the department.
6. The increase of Rs. 1,10,151 was chiefly due to the new Local Audit Department, to arrears of payments on account of the Royal Visit, and to expenditure under sumptuary allowance, under the contract allowance of His Excellency the Governor, and in connection with the Decentralisation Commission.
7. There was an increase of Rs. 90,313 under Courts of Law, principally due to two temporary additional appointments of Judges in the High Court, plague and grain compensation allowances, and heavy charges under "Law Officers", and a decrease of Rs. 27,643 under Jails owing to a smaller jail population.
8. The increase of Rs. 5,35,355 was chiefly due to the cost of the Bombay City Police falling on Provincial funds under the City Police Charges Act, 1907, to expenditure consequent on the reorganization of the Police force, and to increased travelling and plague allowances.
9. There was an increase of Rs. 9,096, largely due to the removal of the Shipping Office, Bombay, from the Town Barracks to a hired building, and to increased fees for overtime work.
10. The increase of Rs. 1,9,015 was due to revision of the inspecting staff, the non-receipt of the contribution towards the cost of the Rájkumár College, and to increased expenditure under "Grants-in-aid."
11. The decrease of Rs. 2,97,209 was the result of the transfer of charges hitherto borne by Government to the Bombay Municipality under the City Police Charges Act, which has more than counterbalanced an increase of expenditure on dietary charges, on grants to Nursing Association and to local bodies, and on medical colleges and schools.
12. There was a decrease of Rs. 39,758 owing to lighter payments to officers of other Provinces, and to the absence of the special item which accounted for the heavy expenditure last year.
13. The increase of Rs. 46,538 was due chiefly to expenditure on the Northcote Cattle Farm, the Bombay Veterinary College, and the Agricultural College, and to the grant of Rs. 45,000 to the Prince of Wales Museum.
14. The increase of Rs. 1,13,495 was due to the ordinary advance in pensionary charges and to an unusually large refund of pension contributions received from the superior staff of the Rájkumár College.
15. There was an increase of Rs. 1,27,735 due to heavy demands from the Yeránda Press an increased supply of type-writers to Government offices, increased expenditure on raw materials and stores, and on account of convict labour, and special expenditure caused by the deputation of an officer for the revision of standard forms.
16. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,10,622. Last year's figures were abnormal owing to special causes.
17. The decrease of Rs. 3,53,093 is due to the fact that Famine Relief charges are now treated as Imperial.

18. This is a new head opened under the orders of the Government of India in connection with the new system introduced for financing Famine Relief charges. The expenditure was Rs. 13,70,900. It is counterbalanced by a like assignment from Imperial to Provincial on the receipt side. Reduction or Avoidance of debt.

19. The decrease of Rs. 67,139 was due to a comparatively small outlay on water-supply. Civil Works.

20. The increase of Rs. 71,491 was due to larger grants to School Buildings, Veterinary Dispensaries, and Local Public Works. Adjusting Heads. Contributions from Provincial to Local.

IV.—DEBT AND REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS.

The receipts and outgoings of the year under review amounted to Rs. 91,36,35,733 and Rs. 1,00,44,48,289, respectively.

(1) Funded and Unfunded Debt.

1. The receipts and outgoings under this head are in connection with the Bombay Deposit of Service Uncoovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The receipts—Rs. 2,26,249—include interest allowed by Government on the balance of the Fund. The outgoings—Rs. 1,43,672—represent charges on account of pensions paid to widows, surrender value to subscribers on the death of their wives, and the transfer of 30 per cent. to the Life Assurance Branch on account of members who on the death of their wives join that branch. Funds.

2. Transactions under this head include the Forest and Police Officers' Provident Funds, the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncoovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and the Local Fund Pension Fund. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,5,759 and outgoings to Rs. 68,099. Savings Bank Deposits.

(2) Deposits and Advances.

1. Owing to the abolition of the Government Central Book Depot, the balance standing at its credit—Rs. 1,92,700—was transferred to Provincial Revenues. Provincial Adjustments.

2. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,09,49,928. There were no outgoings. The falling off was due to smaller profits on silver coinage. Gold Standard Reserve.

3. This head has been introduced in connection with the new arrangement regarding provision for Famine Relief Charges. The receipts were Rs. 13,70,000. Appropriation for Reduction of Debt.

2. Mint.

For details see Tables under Mint and Coinage printed in Part IV (a) of the Statistics of British India.

1. The value of gold bullion and coin tendered in exchange for rupees amounted to Rs. 5,67,08,466 as compared with Rs. 1,47,13,262 in the previous year. Gold bullion.

2. The value of silver purchased and brought to account during the year was invoiced at Rs. 6,51,92,088. The amount of uncurrent Government silver coin received for coinage was Rs. 94,60,662, and East India Company's coins, known as Arcot rupees, of the value of Rs. 3,430 were also remitted to the Mint. The value of the silver bullion tendered by the Exchange Banks for coinage into British Dollars at the enhanced charge of 2 per cent. seigniorage and brought to account was Rs. 47,45,796. Silver Bullion.

3. Rupees and half-rupees of the value of Rs. 10,88,55,736 were struck during the year on Government account. The coinage of British Dollars on behalf of tenderers of silver bullion amounted to 19,45,726 pieces.

4. Nickel annas of a special design with waved edges, to distinguish them from silver coins of somewhat similar dimensions, were issued for the first time. The coin is composed of 25 per cent. nickel and 75 per cent. copper, and weighs 60 grains. In all 3,72,500 pieces of the value of Rs. 23,28,500 were struck during the official year, the first issues to the public being made on the 1st August 1907. Nickel coinage.

5. The total revenue including *pro forma* charges was Rs. 21,74,609 of which Rs. 17,77,813 represents a charge of 2 per cent. on the total amount of purchased silver brought to account during the year, and Rs. 1,16,425 a *pro forma* credit at 5 per cent. on the value of nickel coins manufactured. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,52,733 or less by Rs. 96,877 than that of the preceding year. Revenue and expenditure.

3. Currency

For details see Tables under Paper Currency, published in Part IV (a) of the Statistics of British India.

I.—PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.

1. The gross circulation on 31st March 1908 was Rs. 9,42,92,055 which compared with the circulation on 31st March 1907, *viz.*, Rs. 11,01,58,660, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,58,71,605. The monthly average circulation of notes of Rs. 100 and under was 30 lakhs compared with 28½ last year. Employers of labour took over 12 lakhs of Rs. 5 notes—out of a total of 17½ lakhs issued—for payment of wages. The monthly average circulation of notes over Rs. 100 shows no material variation from last year, but the value decreased by over 4 lakhs. Deducting notes held in the Reserve Treasury, the net monthly circulation of all notes in lakhs of rupees was

- 10,77 compared with 10,40 last year. The daily average issues and receipts of Home notes were 18,068 and 18,139 respectively against 18,859 and 17,182 in 1906-07. The total value of Foreign notes cashed exceeded the previous year's figure by more than 23 lakhs.
- Coins withdrawn. 2. Including shroff-marked rupees, uncurrent rupees, and rupees of 1835 and 1840 mintage, the total number of coins withdrawn from circulation was 4 lakhs. The number of light-weight rupees and smaller coins cut and received for value was 57,185: the number cut and rejected was 578. 1,643 counterfeit coins were broken.
- Exchange of small silver. 3. Receipts of small silver coin show an increase of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while issues show a slight decrease.
- Gold coin and bullion. 4. Receipts of sovereigns from the public totalled Rs. 2,22,01,155 and issues Rs. 3,41,54,505, the net issues being Rs. 1,19,53,350. Last year's figures were, receipts, Rs. 1,12,50,232, issues, Rs. 2,47,36,425, net issues, Rs. 1,34,86,192. Imports amounted to Rs. 5,14,66,050 and exports to Rs. 13,74,000.
- Silver bullion. 5. The total amount of silver purchased for coinage, including silver in transit and the balance from last year, was Rs. 7,52,25,167. The total amount of silver coined into rupees was Rs. 7,52,06,923. The difference between the totals is the difference between the exact value of silver received and the approximate value already adjusted.
- Agencies. 6. Eight new agencies were established and 9 closed. At the end of the year there were 20 agencies holding balances in coin and notes of Rs. 93,24,300.
- Lost and mutilated notes. 7. Two hundred and thirty-seven half and 99 whole notes were either lost or mutilated; 156 half notes being lost in the post. No loss was incurred on account of payments for the same.
- Frauds. 8. Three forged notes (one for Rs. 1,000) were sent to the Currency Office for disposal. There were three prosecutions for attempted fraud, two of which resulted in conviction, though in one the conviction was set aside in revision. The result of the third prosecution is not yet known.
- Remittances. 9. Remittances of gold and silver coin and bullion from Bombay to other centres totalled Rs. 11,69,60,000, to Bombay from other centres Rs. 63,56,659.

II.—KARACHI CIRCLE.

- Circulation. 1. The number of notes in circulation decreased by 20,825, but the value increased from Rs. 1,21,80,675 to Rs. 1,26,68,285 owing to the increase of 751 in the issues of notes of Rs. 10,000. The system of telegraphic transfers between Currency Offices at low rates was taken full advantage of. The value of notes outstanding on 31st December 1907 was Rs. 1,35,22,220 against Rs. 1,16,48,725 last year. Foreign circle notes were cashed to the amount of Rs. 1,44,70,135, an increase of Rs. 22,19,720 due to improvement in Customs and Railway receipts.
- Coins withdrawn from circulation. 2. Rs. 3,059 were withdrawn as uncurrent. Rs. 807 light-weight coins were cut and exchanged with the Karachi Treasury.
- Small silver coin. 3. There was an increase of Rs. 2,511 in the receipts and of Rs. 46,797 in the issues of small silver coin. As before, a large amount of small coin was paid to the cotton-pickers. There were also considerable remittances to Sind and Frontier Treasuries.
- Gold coin. 4. Gold coin was received from the public to the value of Rs. 6,00,945, and issued to the value of Rs. 23,36,085, principally to native merchants for ornaments.
- Lost and mutilated notes. 5. One hundred and forty half notes were lost or mutilated, of which 107 were lost in the post.
- Frauds. 6. Eighty-nine cancelled notes were stolen from the Government Press where they had been sent for destruction, and 7 of them were presented for encashment after being pieced together. The persons responsible for putting these in circulation are not yet discovered; but 2 persons who attempted to cash 2 of the stolen notes as mutilated were convicted and sentenced.
- Remittances. 7. Silver of the value of Rs. 1,58,10,000 was received from Bombay and Hyderabad, and gold of the value of Rs. 25,50,000 from Bombay. Rs. 34,18,000 in silver and Rs. 1,80,000 in gold were remitted to other Currency chests.

4. Land Revenue.

The total demand, including suspended revenue, amounted to Rs. 4,71,68,416 and the collections to Rs. 3,46,65,472 compared with Rs. 5,54,74,683 and Rs. 4,54,72,529 respectively last year. The decrease of Rs. 88,06,267 in the demand was principally due to there being less arrears for recovery, owing to collections last year and the writing off of authorised arrears more than three years old; the decrease of Rs. 1,04,06,657 in the collections to the unfavourable season which necessitated liberal remissions and suspensions and made collection a matter of difficulty. The demand was less than last year in every district except Thana and Kolaba. Collections fell short of the demand by 29.3 lakhs in the Northern Division, 67.9 lakhs in the Central Division, 17.9 lakhs in the Southern Division and 9.8 lakhs in Sind. The largest arrears were in Ahmedabad (8.6 lakhs), Kaira (15 lakhs), Ahmednagar (23 lakhs), West Khandesh (7.4 lakhs), Nasik (9 lakhs), Poona (11.9 lakhs), Sholapur (11.7 lakhs), and Bijapur (8.5 lakhs).

5. Irrigation Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories, *viz.*—(1) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (2) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes: the first includes entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second includes old works which are maintained by the Department and for which only revenue accounts are kept; and the third includes agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

Half Imperial and half Provincial.

(1) Productive Public Works—				Rs.
(a) Sind	...	...	...	1,91,548
(b) Deccan and Gujarāt	...	...	...	4,92,338
(2) Protective Public Works—				
(a) Deccan and Gujarāt	...	...	...	4,71,750
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—				
(a) Sind	...	...	...	99,150
(b) Deccan and Gujarāt	...	...	...	1,89,700
Total	...	...	...	13,75,536

The corresponding receipts for 1906-1907 were Rs. 11,34,166. The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows:—

Half Imperial and half Provincial.

(1) Productive Public Works—				Rs.
(a) Sind	...	...	...	23,14,288
(b) Deccan and Gujarāt	...	...	...	4,031
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—				
(a) Sind	...	...	...	11,23,606
(b) Deccan and Gujarāt	...	...	...	6,883
Total	...	...	...	34,58,898

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept:—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	3,45,048	3,74,93,283	11,65,281	18,06,974
Protective Works	11,40,235	1,18,42,749	1,16,492	3,55,253
Minor Works and Navigation	88,372	1,40,68,485	4,45,005	9,45,424
Total	15,74,655	6,34,04,517	17,26,778	31,07,656

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarāt.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ... { Direct	88,415	6,595	95,010
Indirect	20,88,937	5,01,339	25,90,276
Total	21,77,352	5,07,934	26,85,286
Working Expenses	8,44,601	4,01,568	12,46,169
Net Revenue	13,32,751	1,06,366	14,39,117

The revenue and expenditure in respect of the works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

					Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarāt.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue	Direct	...	...	...	16,969	3,250	20,219
	Indirect	...	...	...	9,56,019	.....	9,56,019
Total					9,72,988	3,250	9,76,238
Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	14,43,242	1,13,483	15,56,725
Net Revenue					—4,70,254	—1,10,233	—5,80,487

6. Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works Revenue falls under three heads "Imperial Military", "Imperial Civil", and "Provincial Civil". The revenue under the first head, derived mainly from rents of buildings and miscellaneous sources, rose from Rs. 11,515 to Rs. 15,827, the increase being mainly due to a rise in the receipts under the head "Miscellaneous". The revenue under the head "Imperial Civil", which is also derived mainly from rents of buildings and miscellaneous sources, fell from Rs. 31,384 to Rs. 26,428, the decrease being chiefly due to a falling off of receipts from miscellaneous sources, sales of old materials and interest on endowments for repairs of monuments in Government Cemeteries. The Provincial Civil Revenue, consisting chiefly of tolls on roads and rents of buildings, rose from Rs. 7,29,924 to Rs. 7,98,941, the increase being mainly due to a rise in the receipts from tolls on roads, sales of old materials and miscellaneous sources.

7. Customs.

For details see Annual Report on Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration for 1907-1908.

1.—SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Revenue. | 1. Net receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 2,24,88,933 against Rs. 1,91,59,794 in 1906-1907. Import duties, which represent over 98 per cent. of the total receipts, amounted to Rs. 2,21,54,071. Net export duties on rice and rice-flour declined from Rs. 1,93,321 to Rs. 1,62,515. |
| Expenditure. | 2. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,99,924 representing 3.5 per cent. of the net collections. |
| Refunds and Drawbacks. | 3. Refunds aggregated Rs. 98,665 against Rs. 2,03,769 last year, and Drawbacks on re-exportation Rs. 3,13,621 against Rs. 2,83,726. |
| Bonding transactions. | 4. The value of goods bonded increased from Rs. 13,21,816 to Rs. 14,50,432, but the duty leviable declined from Rs. 3,72,530 to Rs. 3,52,673. |
| Customs offences. | 5. The total number of cases disposed of amounted to 1,170 against 1,051 in 1906-1907. Penalties amounted to Rs. 10,773. |

Continental Ports.

The trade is insignificant. Customs receipts amounted to Rs. 1,13,170, an increase of Rs. 24,801.

Ports in Sind.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Revenue. | 1. Net receipts were Rs. 56,17,922 against Rs. 52,01,842. |
| Refunds and Drawbacks. | 2. Refunds to the Kashmir Darbār amounted to Rs. 48,949, but the figures are incomplete. Drawbacks declined from Rs. 83,165 to Rs. 44,054, mainly owing to the falling-off in exports of Kāthiāwār til-seed. |
| Expenditure. | 3. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,89,298 to Rs. 2,17,831. The increase is largely due to the fact that the salaries of the Chief Collector and Assistant Collector are now debited wholly to Customs, instead of being divided between Customs and Salt. |
| Customs offences. | 4. Offences under the Customs Act numbered 399 and penalties amounted to Rs. 2,224. Under the Merchandise Marks Act 272 cases were disposed of, and penalties amounting to Rs. 1,719 imposed. |

2.—LAND CUSTOMS.

The number of duty-collecting stations on the Kāthiāwār and Portuguese frontiers was unchanged. Receipts on the Portuguese frontiers rose from Rs. 78,766 to Rs. 1,75,060. The

increase is due to large imports of electrical appliances for the Cauvery Works in Mysore, also of cocoanuts, betelnuts, and salted fish, and large exports of rice to Goa owing to a bad crop there. Receipts on the Káthiáwar frontier increased by Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 81,693. There is a steady expansion of the petroleum (bulk-oil) trade *via* Marmagao and Castle Rock, supplies to the Southern Mahratta Country being made more cheaply by this route than *via* Bombay. The quantity imported at Castle Rock was 18,22,713 gallons against 6,33,337 last year.

8. Opium.

For details see the Annual Report on Opium for 1907-1908 and Tables under Opium, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1. This summary is confined to the consideration of opium as an item of Imperial General Revenue. Information regarding opium as an item of excise will be found under that head.
2. Duty-paid consignments to Bombay for exportation and home consumption amounted to 18,349 chests compared with 15,367 chests in 1906-1907. Export from scales to Bombay.
3. There was an increase of 3,536 chests in the exports to China, due chiefly to cheaper prices. With a view to restrict the importation of Indian opium into China, the Government of India have directed that the quantity of Málna opium exported during the calendar year 1908 shall not exceed 15,100 chests. Exports to China.
4. The average prices were Rs. 1,271 per chest for one-year old and Rs. 1,357 for two-year old opium against Rs. 1,362 and Rs. 1,473 respectively in the previous year. The fall in price was due to the unusually good crop. Prices.
5. Seventeen thousand five hundred and fifty chests were imported and lodged in the warehouse against 14,738 last year. Bombay Warehouse accounts.
6. The area under poppy cultivation decreased from 20,438 acres to 10,898 acres owing to the failure of the rains. Imports of Baroda opium into Bombay were 1,500 chests against 2,240. The stocks held at the end of the year were 1,2,312 lbs. compared with 134,057 lbs. Opium transactions of the Baroda State.
7. The total Imperial Revenue was Rs. 93,45,440 against Rs. 83,06,822, the increase being mainly due to the expansion of exports to China. The opium establishment in Bombay City and Ahmedabad, which is the only item of expenditure, cost Rs. 34,992 against Rs. 33,260 in 1906-1907. Total Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

9. Salt.

For details see the Report of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency for 1907-1908 and Tables under Salt, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal is derived from three sources—(1) Bárágra salt manufactured at the Pritchard Salt Works at Khárághoda and Udu; (2) sea-salt produced at works on the coast; (3) salt imported mainly from Portuguese India. General sources of supply.
2. The quantity in stock at the beginning of the year was 3,099,992 maunds against 3,570,186 at the beginning of the previous year. The produce during the year amounted to 2,308,421 maunds, a total, with the balance, of 5,408,413. The removals during the year amounted to 2,742,689 maunds against 2,509,732 in 1906-1907. This substantial increase is due, partly to the further reduction of duty, but partly also to the shortage of wagons on the B. B. and C. I. Railway in March 1907 which led to numbers of last year's permits being satisfied during the year under report. There has been an increase in local consumption in all districts except Broach, Khándesh, Rewa Kántha, and the City of Bombay, showing the continued efficiency of the new preventive arrangements. The increase is most noticeable in Baroda, Kaira and Cambay. Loss and wastage amounted to 205,218 maunds, or 3.79 per cent., against 322,535 maunds or 5.4 per cent. in 1906-1907, a satisfactory decrease. In spite of the opening of 70 new pans in the last two years the quantity in stock at the end of the year was considerably below the safe minimum. Thirty more pans are to be opened next season. The cost price was the same as last year, *viz.*, Re. 0-2-3 per Indian maund. 470 pans were worked during the year. The average yield per pan increased from 5,439 to 5,635 maunds. 1,410 Agrias were paid at the rate of Rs. 139 per head. Bárágra salt.
3. The quantity of salt manufactured was 8,968,353 maunds against 8,835,929 maunds last year. Issues rose to the unprecedented figure of 9,290,339 maunds, an advance of 1,019,222 maunds over the last year's total. At Dharásna the quantity manufactured was 319,189 maunds, a decrease of 23,925 maunds due to the abandonment of 61 pans as unworkable. In other salt works the produce was 8,649,174 maunds against 8,492,815 maunds in 1906-1907, and the issues 8,929,033 maunds against 7,063,715 maunds. Removals from salt works near Bombay for consumption within and without the Presidency show an excess of 964,310 maunds over last year's figures. The marked increase of 407,498 maunds in the case of Calcutta must be attributed almost entirely to the Swadeshi movement. Loss and wastage at Dharásna amounted to 24,510 maunds, 6,541 more than last year. At the other salt works the percentage was 7.3 against 7.2. Sea salt.
4. The quantity of Goa salt imported increased by 52,836 maunds to 364,843 maunds. The reduction of duty was the cause of this increase. Imported salt.

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Consumption.

5. The total quantity issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 8,206,161 maunds, or 12·58 lbs. per head against 11·63 lbs. in the previous year. The tables of prices show that in 13 out of 20 districts the reduction in price since 1904-1905, when the duty was Rs. 2, has exceeded the reduction in duty: while in 5 more districts the difference between the reduction in price and the reduction in duty does not exceed 1 anna.

Revenue and expenditure.

6. Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,19,77,327 and showed a decrease of Rs. 41,08,626. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,49,731 and showed an increase of Rs. 13,318.

Fish-curing yards.

7. One new yard was opened, making the total number 31. The net profit was Rs. 5,778.

Offences.

8. There was a further reduction in the number of offences from 536 to 323.

Miscellaneous.

9. The effects of the reduction of duty from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1, which took place a few days before the close of last year, are apparent in the large increase of removals, both of Bārāgra and sea salt, in the increased rate of consumption per head of population, and in the reduction in the number of offences against the Salt Law. Government have finally approved the plans and estimates for the new Bhāndup Salt Works.

SIND.

Sources of supply.

1. The sources of supply are, as before, (1) The Maurypur Salt Works, (2) the Saran, (3) the Dilyar salt deposits.

Production, &c.

2. The opening balance was 110,998 maunds. The quantity produced was 400,785 maunds against 321,424 last year, 387,537 maunds were sold, as against 358,041 and 18,144 maunds issued to the Mir of Khairpur against 17,472. Loss and wastage increased from 17,650 to 56,949 maunds. The stock in hand at the end of the year was 46,953 maunds.

Consumption.

3. The total consumption amounted to 399,202 maunds, the average rate per head being 10·23 lbs. against 9·23 lbs. last year. The price per maund fell from Rs. 2-3-2 to Rs. 1-15-5.

Revenue and expenditure.

4. Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 486,592 and expenditure to Rs. 143,820 compared with Rs. 603,172 and Rs. 134,017 in 1906-1907.

Offences.

5. The number of offences against the salt laws increased from 40 to 71.

ADEN.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,949 in the gross receipts, which amounted to Rs. 17,991. The quantity manufactured was 89,940 maunds against 80,049 last year. There was an increase in the exports to Arabia from 59,383 to 69,612 maunds, while consumption in British limits dropped slightly from 20,666 to 20,328 maunds. The Italian Salt Works at Sheikh Othman exported 87,079 tons against 60,905 tons in 1906-1907.

10. Excise.

For details see the Annual Report of the Excise Department for 1907-1908 and Tables under Excise, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

Changes during the year.

1. The principal event of the year was the re-organization of the Department in accordance with the Excise Committee's report and the orders of the Government of India thereon. The new system came into operation from the 1st October 1907. The Department has now 7 full-time Assistant Collectors, and the status of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors has been much improved. The peon establishment, hitherto maintained chiefly by deputation of constables from the police, has been made a purely departmental force. Other changes effected during the year were as follows:—(1) The bonded warehouse for *ganja* at Belápur in Ahmednagar was closed from the 1st April 1907. (2) The rates of still-head duty on country spirit were raised by amounts varying from annas 2 to annas 12 per gallon of 25° U. P. and from 1 to 6 annas per gallon of 60° U. P. in the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Sholápur (except the city and 10 miles round), Dhárwar (except Hubli and 10 miles round), West and East Khándesh, and in parts of Thána, Kolába and Násik. On the other hand, in Peint the duty was lowered by one rupee per gallon of 25° U. P. and 8 annas per gallon of 60° U. P. (3) The tax on toddy-trees tapped by the Kaliparaj in three talukás of Surat was raised from 10 annas to one rupee. (4) The duty on ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors manufactured in the Presidency was raised from one to two annas per gallon. (5) The duty on *changa* was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per seer. (6) The price per pound for opium issued from Government depôts was lowered from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 12-8 in Aden, Rájkot, Pálanpur, Sádra, Baroda Cantonment, Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, Surat and Bombay City, and from Rs. 12 to Rs. 11 in the rest of the Presidency.

Country spirit.

2. Receipts from still-head duty amounted to Rs. 97,74,630, an increase of 9·2 lakhs over last year. The increase, to which every district contributes except Kánara (above gháts), is principally due to the numerous weddings consequent on the approach of a Sinhvasat year. No deficiencies in the guarantees had to be made good by the farmers under the district monopoly system. In the auction districts the revenue from license fees amounted to Rs. 3,18,747 compared with Rs. 3,31,248 last year. License fees for the sale of country spirit in Bombay realized Rs. 7,26,687 against Rs. 6,29,404 in 1906-1907, but the increase is due to the fact that a large part of the fees for next year were paid in advance. Revenue from the out-still or lump farming system and other miscellaneous items increased from Rs. 15,698 to

Rs. 18,909. The outturn of toddy spirit exceeded that of the previous year by 11,436, 11,099 and 4,645 gallons in Bombay, Ratnágiri and Kánara respectively. The excess is due to increased demand. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits at the beginning of the year was 2,612, two less than last year. At the end of the year 50 shops were closed. The total sales of country spirit were greater by 61,328 proof gallons than those of 1906-1907 and by 408,082 proof gallons than the average sales for the preceding five years. There were noticeable increases in Bombay, Thána, Násik, Panch Maháls, Ratnágiri, Poona, Broach, Dhárwár and Ahmedabad, and noticeable decreases in Khándesh and Surat. The rate of consumption per head of population varied from 35·4 drams of proof spirit in Bombay to 0·3 drams in Bijápúr. The average rate was 8·1 drams compared with an average for the previous five years of 6·9.

3. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 18,28,461, an increase of Rs. 1,06,228. Toddy. Receipts from the tree tax increased from Rs. 10,40,975 to Rs. 10,99,822 and receipts from license fees for sale of toddy from Rs. 5,69,680 to Rs. 7,26,060. The latter increase was principally due to keener competition. The total number of trees tapped was 2,92,478 against 271,611; of these, 2,60,383 were tapped for raw toddy only. The total sales of toddy shew an increase of 271,815 gallons, to which Bijápúr, Thána, Belgaum, Surat, Sholápur and Dhárwár chiefly contribute. The reason is the same as in the case of country spirit, *viz.*, the number of marriages.

4. The revenue from malt liquor increased from Rs. 13,363 to Rs. 15,190, partly owing to the enhancement of duty. License fees for shops totalled Rs. 1,29,797 against Rs. 1,96,903, but the latter figure included many advance payments, so that the decrease is only apparent. Imports of fermented liquors decreased by 174,248 gallons, but were still equal to the average of the past decade. Imports of potable spirits increased by 27,138 gallons. The number of licenses for the sale of imported foreign liquors was 391 against 395 in the previous year. Foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates.

5. Owing to excessive stocks in hand the number of villages in which hemp was grown for *gánja* decreased from 34 to 21 and the area under cultivation from 723 to 360 acres. The outturn was 2,183 maunds against 5,924. The warehoused stock of *gánja*, *bhang* and *charas* amounted to 2,922, 145 and 88 maunds respectively and the issues for sale in the Presidency to 1,143, 138 and 88 maunds. Revenue increased from Rs. 4,44,014 to Rs. 5,33,588, made up of Rs. 3,64,590 duty and Rs. 1,68,998 license fees. The number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs was 593 against 587, and the total sales were 56,144 seers against 51,796. Intoxicating drugs other than opium.

6. The total purchases for home consumption amounted to 1,234½ chests compared with 1,150½ last year and the total amount of duty realized was Rs. 7,90,300 against Rs. 7,48,300. Issues from Government depôts increased from 42,313 lbs. to 45,218 lbs. The total realizations on issues amounted to Rs. 5,41,131, a decrease of Rs. 28,846, but the net profit to Government rose from Rs. 32,459 to Rs. 35,813. The total licit sales of opium increased by 8,253 to 82,807 lbs., the larger consumption being due to the marriage season and the decrease in price. The revenue from license fees for retail vend rose from Rs. 1,19,132 to Rs. 1,23,682 and the number of shops from 811 to 820. The number of licenses granted to medical practitioners decreased by 276 to 534. The quantity of opium supplied to Native States was 68,672 lbs. against 59,125 lbs., 14,859 lbs. being duty free. The consumption in Baroda further increased from 24,594 lbs. to 27,625 lbs. The total excise opium receipts amounted to Rs. 8,63,923 compared with Rs. 7,87,959 last year. Opium.

7. The total realizations under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,45,32,206, shewing an increase of Rs. 14,38,336 over the figure of the previous year and of Rs. 26,34,903 over the average for the preceding three years. Expenditure, exclusive of refunds and drawbacks, aggregated Rs. 6,81,721 against Rs. 5,40,150 last year, the increase being due to the re-organization of the Department. Financial results.

8. The total number of cases detected was 1,713 against 1,970 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions 90·8 compared with 91·9. Of the detected cases 1,226 related to liquor and the other 487 to hemp drugs. Marked decreases under the first head in Násik and Khándesh are said to be due to the organized collection of *mkowra* by the distilling contractors, to the lateness of the *mkowra* season, and also, in East Khándesh, to the opening of new shops. The increase of 81 cases detected in Kaira may be put down as the first fruits of the re-organization. The number of opium cases brought to trial was 134 in British districts and 38 in Native States. The largest quantity of opium seized on any occasion did not exceed 21 lbs. Offences against Abkari Laws.

SIND.

1. The important changes during the year were the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind towards the close of the year, and enhancement of duty—

(1) on charas from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per seer;

(2) on Ale, Beer and Porter from one anna to two annas per gallon.

The issue rate of opium was reduced from Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 per pound. Here may also be noted the prohibition against the importation of novocaine by post and the restriction of its importation to chemists and druggists, and specially authorized forwarding agents.

- Revenue. 2. The total realizations from all sources amounted to Rs. 17,68,204, against Rs. 15,65,214 in the preceding year. The increase occurs chiefly under country spirit, intoxicating drugs, and opium.
- Country liquor. 3. The consumption of country liquor increased from 221,028 gallons to 253,270 gallons. The increase has been general throughout Sind, the main causes being expansion of trade in Karachi and consequent increase in population, agricultural prosperity and the large number of marriages celebrated. The issue of liquor from the Kotri Distillery amounted to 191,904 gallons against 1,66,229 gallons in the previous year. The rate of consumption per head of population was 3.79 drams against 2.90 drams, the average of the past 5 years. The number of stills in the Central Distillery at Kotri was the same as last year, viz., 23. Their total production amounted to 1,90,715 gallons compared with 1,66,646 gallons in the past year. The maximum retail price of Kotri liquor remained unchanged, being Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon. The average incidence of A'bkari revenue per head of population increased from Re. 0-6-10 in 1906-1907 to Re. 0-7-2.
- Foreign liquor. 4. The total imports of foreign liquor amounted to 8,20,130 gallons against 8,30,860 gallons in the preceding year. The decrease is only under "Fermented liquors."
- Intoxicating drugs. 5. The license fee for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs decreased from Rs. 1,43,349 in 1906-1907 to Rs. 1,38,551 in the year under report. The total revenue under this head rose from Rs. 3,35,262 to Rs. 3,72,178.
- Opium. 6. The issues of opium from Government depôts amounted to 21,408 pounds compared with 19,842 pounds in the preceding year, and the amount realized thereon was Rs. 2,68,787 against Rs. 2,71,561 in 1906-1907. The total consumption was 21,210 lbs. compared with 19,381 lbs. in the preceding year. The consumption per head was 26 tolas, against 24 tolas. The reasons of the increased consumption were the lower issue-rate and the multitude of marriages. The total excise opium revenue increased from Rs. 1,62,701 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,71,130 in the year under report.
- Prosecutions. 7. During the year 10 cases relating to liquor, 44 to intoxicating drugs, and 9 to Opium, were sent up for trial, in which 7, 41 and 8 convictions respectively were secured.
- Expenditure. 8. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 46,369 against Rs. 47,078 in the preceding year.

ADEN.

Excise. Aden. The gross receipts for 1907-1908 amounted to Rs. 66,174, a decrease of Rs. 83,273, but the figures for 1906-1907 were abnormal as explained last year. The expenditure was Rs. 10,010 against Rs. 9,666. Two offences of illegal importation and one of illegal sale were detected. The excise receipts from opium show a further decline of Rs. 67 to Rs. 2,712.

11. Cotton Duties Act.

- Number of mills. 1. The number of mills increased from 147 to 156. Nine new mills were opened in Ahmedabad.
- Issues of cloth and yarn. 2. There was an extraordinary increase in the production of woven goods, the total output being 154,644,724 lbs. against 134,735,667 lbs. last year. The causes were the increased number of looms, the high prices of Manchester piece-goods, and the swadeshi movement. On the other hand, the production of yarn declined heavily once more, from 473 to 457 million lbs. The fall in the total output is explained partly by the fact that the percentage of fine yarn produced rose from 23 to 27 and partly by the decline in the export trade from Bombay.
- Receipts. 3. The net revenue realised under the Act was Rs. 28,43,114, an increase of Rs. 4,35,912.

12. Stamps.

For details see Annual Report of the Stamp Department and Tables under Stamps, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

- Revenue and charges. 1. The gross receipts under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 54,04,710, an increase of Rs. 1,34,744. Bombay City was responsible for nearly 49 per cent. of the whole income, and for Rs. 1,02,453 of the increase. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,24,251, or 4.1 per cent. of the gross income, compared with 3.8 per cent. last year. Activity in inland trade caused an increase in revenue from Hundis and Foreign Bill Stamps.
- Stamp vendors. 2. The total number of vendors was 1,045. Discount amounted to Rs. 74,519.
- Impounded documents. 3. The number of impounded documents rose from 2,061 to 2,259.
- Prosecutions. 4. There were only 4 prosecutions against 11 last year. One conviction was secured.

5. There were 697 applications for Probate and Letters of Administration against 694, but the total receipts fell from Rs. 66,989 to Rs. 57,729. Estates duties.

2.—KARACHI.

1. Gross receipts increased by Rs. 48,338 to Rs. 7,10,367. The increase is mainly under Impressed Stamps and Labels, and is due to the expansion of trade. Court Fee receipts totalled Rs. 3,71,178, an increase of Rs. 2,171. The total charges amounted to Rs. 22,896, or Rs. 779 more than last year. Revenue and charges.

2. The number of licenses increased from 286 to 298 and discount from Rs. 12,929 to Rs. 14,153. Stamp vendors.

3. The number of documents impounded fell from 101 to 82, but the total receipts rose from Rs. 1,195 to Rs. 2,277. Impounded documents.

4. Nine persons were prosecuted and eight convicted. Prosecutions.

13. Income Tax.

For details see the Annual Report on Income Tax and tables under Income Tax, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

The final demand, including penalties and arrears, amounted in all to Rs. 49,17,095 against Rs. 46,38,329 in the previous year. Collections, including realizations from the tax on salaries and pensions, rose to Rs. 48,51,851.

14. Forests.

The total income from forests for the financial year increased from Rs. 35,02,608 to Rs. 37,33,855 and the expenditure from Rs. 19,23,640 to Rs. 19,58,303.

15. Local Funds.

1.—INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

1. Information as to District Local Funds and the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund will be found in Chapters III and IV respectively. General.

2. The total receipts were Rs. 66,45,266, an increase of Rs. 1,68,182. Charges increased from Rs. 55,05,661 to Rs. 65,38,542. Receipts and charges.

3. The Government Central Book Depot Fund has been abolished and the balance credited to Provincial Revenues, vide Government of India, Financial Department, No. 6902—A, dated 19th November 1907. Government Central Book-Depot.

2.—EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

1. The closing balance of all Cantonment Funds, including Cantonment Hospital Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,80,764, an increase of Rs. 58,448 on the figures of the previous year. Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Hyderabad, Poona and Jacobabad show balances increased by Rs. 2,724, 4,788, 4,809, 8,071, and 5,608 respectively, while Aden, Deolali and Kirkee show decreases of Rs. 2,983, 2,241 and 3,264 respectively. Cantonment Funds.

2. The closing balance was Rs. 62,056 against Rs. 79,602 last year. Mounted Police Funds.

3. The total receipts were Rs. 5,76,003 and the total charges Rs. 5,59,840. The closing balance was Rs. 3,38,004 against Rs. 3,21,841. The Indus Conservancy Fund has been removed from the books of the Accountant General's office. Port and Marine Funds.

4. The last of these funds has now been removed from the books. Educational Funds.

5. The total closing balance of the "Other Funds" was Rs. 4,48,712, a decrease of Rs. 47,711. The Mahi Kantha General Agency Fund and the Aden Settlement Fund show decreases of Rs. 62,353 and Rs. 53,209, respectively. Other Funds.

16. Municipal Revenue.

Information as to the income and expenditure of Municipalities will be found in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Births and Deaths.

For details see Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1907 with appendices and tables under Vital Statistics, printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Europeans.

1. Among the European Civil population 362 births and 302 deaths were recorded in 1907 against 300 and 333 respectively in 1906, the birth-rate being 13·93 *per mille* against 15·95 and the death-rate 16·06 against 17·71.

Eurasians.

2. Among Eurasians 168 births and 150 deaths were registered against 122 and 161 respectively, the birth-rate being 25·62 *per mille*, against 18·61, and the death-rate 22·88 against 24·55.

Natives.

3. The number of births registered was 610,533 in 1907 against 625,486 in 1906, showing a decrease of 14,953 for the year. The ratio *per mille* was 33·03 against 33·84. The proportion of male to female children born was 107·9 to 100; in 1906 it was 107·6. Out of every 100 births there were 51·9 males and 48·1 females, and for every 100 males there were 92·67 females. The deaths recorded among the native population in 1907 were 606,606, against 648,019, a decrease of 41,413. The death-rate was 32·94 *per mille* in the case of males, and 32·70 in the case of females. The highest death-rate was 56·76 in Sâtara, and the lowest 17·85 in the Upper Sind Frontier. Taking deaths by ages, the highest death-rate was amongst infants under one year, 296·56 *per mille*; and the lowest amongst children between the ages of 10 and 15, 12·33 *per mille*. Taking deaths by classes, the death-rate among Mahomedans, Hindus, Jains, Christians, and Parsis was 24·33, 35·14, 30·71, 22·10, and 23·96 *per mille*. Except in the case of the Jains these percentages are all lower than those of last year.

Causes of death.

4. Out of the total number of 606,606 deaths, or 32·82 *per mille*, fever accounted for 260,329 deaths, or 14·09 *per mille*; dysentery for 53,708 deaths, or 2·91 *per mille*; respiratory diseases for 58,068 deaths, or 3·14 *per mille*; small-pox for 1,832 deaths, or ·10 *per mille*; plague for 93,609 deaths, or 5·06 *per mille*, and cholera for 7,656 or ·41 *per mille*. 6,799 deaths, or ·37 *per mille*, were due to injuries, and 124,575, or 6·74 *per mille*, to "other causes." The figures for plague show an increase of 42,084 over last year, but are still considerably below the mean for the 5 years 1902—1906, 8·8 *per mille*. Deaths from cholera are less than last year by 38,463 and less than the mean for the 5 years by 6,289.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

Movement
by land.

1. Practically no movement of the population occurred beyond the usual seasonal emigration in search of employment. As a natural consequence of the poor season, the annual influx of graziers into Kaira was somewhat restricted, while there was more than the usual emigration from that district to the mills of Ahmedabad and the cotton and wheat fields of Broach. The diminished activity of the cotton factories in Khândesh checked the stream of immigration from the Nizâm's Dominions, which is roughly regulated by the demand for labour. There was the usual exodus of labourers from the Deccan districts to Bombay and the Berars in the agricultural slack season. In Poona, the doubling of the G. I. P. Railway line provided work for many who would otherwise have gone further afield, while the Godaverî Canal Works in Nâsik attracted considerable numbers from Ahmednagar. No movement of any sort is reported from Belgaum or Dhârwâr, except the return to the former district of most of those who left in the famine two years ago. Kolâba and Ratnâgiri sent their usual quota to the Bombay labour market—as many as 325,000 or a quarter of the whole population are said to have gone from the latter. The Goanese labourers, finding less attraction in the mining industry than last year, returned to their old field of operations in Kânara. In Sind, the periodic invasion of Kutchis and Kâthiâwâris was on a smaller scale even than last year, and once more a considerable number of former emigrants returned to their homes. Work on the canals, as usual, attracted numbers of Pathâns from the hills during the cold season.

Movement
by sea.

2. The number of emigrants shipped from the Port of Bombay rose from 52 to 254. Of these, 206 were bound for Mombasa for service on the Uganda Railway. 229 of them were Punjabis. From Karâchi, 177 emigrants left for service on the Uganda Railway and

76 for "Persian Gulf Ports," 123 were from the Punjab and 82 from Sind. The number of emigrants who returned to Bombay was 152 and to Karachi 70. From Brouch 374 and from Surat 720 persons emigrated to South Africa. The decrease in the latter case (the number was 2,000 last year) was due to the recent restrictive legislation.

3. Medical Relief.

For details see Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for 1907, also the tables under Hospitals, printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. During the year 21 institutions were newly opened and 18 closed, the total number of civil hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year being 704 against 701 last year. The distribution was as follows:—(i) State—Public 48, (ii) State—Special 21, (iii) Local Fund and Municipal 254, (iv) Private—Aided 10, (v) Private—Non-aided 325, (vi) Railways 46. Number of institutions.
2. The total number of patients treated in institutions of classes (i), (iii) and (iv) was 2,183,819 against 2,295,714 last year. Of these 50,400 were in-door patients. The death-rate fell from 10.9 to 10.1 per cent., being 9.6 per cent. in State—Public and 13.9 per cent. in Local Fund and Municipal institutions. The number of beds available rose from 2,319 to 5,427. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 12,464 males and 6,840 females. Number of patients.
3. There is a fall in the number of cases under all headings except diseases of the eye, the attendance for which rose from 218,392 to 237,275. Malarial fevers accounted for 397,091 cases, or 18.2 per cent. of the total number, compared with 453,371, or 20 per cent. in 1906. Cases of small-pox decreased from 693 to 373, and of cholera from 3,545 to 734. Diseases.
4. Of the total number treated 63.3 per cent. were Hindus, 30 per cent. Mahomedans, 0.7 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians and 6 per cent. other castes. Attendance by class.
5. The number of surgical operations performed was 82,123 compared with 82,322 in 1906. Of 80,933 patients 54,844 were cured and 431 died. Surgical operations.
6. The total income was Rs. 16,87,612 against Rs. 15,83,407. Government contributed Rs. 9,34,727, an increase of Rs. 93,779, Local Funds Rs. 2,38,642, an increase of Rs. 53,431, Municipal Funds Rs. 3,16,784, a decrease of Rs. 65,886. Subscriptions amounted to Rs. 39,788 against Rs. 11,000, and fees to Rs. 82,323 against Rs. 70,437. Receipts.
7. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 15,80,655 to Rs. 16,65,928. The net cost was Rs. 15,22,699 and the cost per patient Rs. 0-11-4, compared with Rs. 14,52,908 and Re. 0-10-3 in 1906. Government paid 54.4 per cent. of the total expenditure. Expenditure.
8. The total number of patients treated in institutions of classes (ii), (v) and (vi) was 2,065,568 against 2,113,248 last year. 18,519 were in-door patients, compared with 20,762. State, Special, Railway and Non-aided Private Institutions.
9. The new women's block of the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the new Civil Hospital, Alibag, were completed and occupied. The following important buildings are nearing completion:—The Sir William Moore Operating Theatre and the extension of the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay; the Jacob Sassoon General Hospital for Europeans, the Jacob Sassoon Septic Maternity Ward, and a new block for the accommodation of nurses in connection with the David Sassoon General Hospital, Poona; new Civil Hospitals at Karachi, Belgaum and Larkana. Buildings.
10. Preliminary arrangements in connection with the constitution of a Central Nursing Service for the whole Presidency are almost complete, and the Association will be registered shortly. Nursing.

4. Lunatic Asylums.

For details see Report on Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the year 1907 and tables under Lunatic Asylums, printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of inmates was 1,028 males and 279 females compared with 1,016 males and 271 females in 1906. 286 males and 65 females were admitted, the number of admissions being 11 less than last year. 281 were discharged. The daily average strength was 741.7 males and 213.8 females. The criminal lunatic population was 179 compared with 183 in the previous year. Of those admitted 168 were Hindus, 80 Mahomedans, 56 Europeans and Eurasians, 11 Native Christians and 36 other castes. 260 were between the ages of 20 and 40. Numbers.
2. The most common forms of insanity were mania 701, melancholia 312, dementia 161, Types of lunacy. idiocy 68, and delusional insanity 53.
3. The number of deaths rose from 61 to 67. 17 of these occurred in the Poona Health Asylum.
4. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,28,835 against Rs. 1,97,345 in 1906. The increase is due to outlay on buildings. The Manufacturing Department yielded a profit of Rs. 3,998 against Rs. 3,242 last year. Expenditure.

5. Sanitation.

District Municipalities.

1. There were 161 Municipalities in the mofussil with a population of 2,360,183. Their total net income amounted to Rs. 71,32,477, out of which Rs. 19,47,918 were expended on the improvement of water-supply, drainage and conservancy within their limits. The following works were in progress under the supervision of the Sanitary Board for the Presidency: Karachi drainage, Pandharpur drainage, Improvements to Jalgaon water-supply, Dhulia Filter Bed. Plans and estimates were under preparation of a drainage scheme for Surat and of water-supply schemes for the following places: Dhárwar, Hubli, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad, Násik, Táná, Kurla, Ahmedabad, Bijápúr Ratnágiri, Róha-ashtami and Sukkur. Government issued specific orders promising liberal aid to Municipalities and Local Boards in the prosecution of sanitary works.

Local Boards.

2. There were 25 District and 211 Taluka Local Boards. Out of an income amounting to Rs. 63,58,510 a sum of Rs. 3,07,779 was expended on water-supply and drainage.

Village sanitation.

3. The Village Sanitation Act has been introduced into 243 villages against 239 up to the end of last year. Village Sanitary Inspection Books have been introduced into 3,434 villages, and 462 of them were written up by officers of the Sanitary Department during the year.

Inspection of vessels in Bombay.

4. 11,708 vessels, with crews and passengers numbering 894,848 were inspected. The clothing and bedding of 92,151 persons were disinfected. 60 vessels, including 35 on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred, were disinfected. At the outward and inward inspections, and on vessels lying in the harbour or docks, 19 cases of plague, 9 cases of cholera, 33 cases of small-pox, 34 cases of measles, 28 cases of chicken-pox, 14 cases of jigger, 1 case of scarlatina, and 3 cases of leprosy were detected.

Pilgrim traffic.

5. Vessels for the pilgrim traffic were cleansed and freed from rats under the personal direction of the Port Health Officer. The pilgrims were subjected to medical inspection and their clothing and bedding to thorough disinfection before they were allowed to embark. The number of pilgrims was 21,867, less than last year by 5,338, but still above the average: 24,293 of last year's pilgrims returned from Mecca, in 33 vessels. There was no case of plague among those leaving for Mecca, but among those returning there were 2 cases of plague (landed at Aden) and 11 cases of other infectious diseases.

b. Vaccination.

For details see Report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1907-1908 and tables under Vaccination, printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

General.

1. There were 5,95,883 persons primarily vaccinated, and 40,954 re-vaccinated, compared with 591,677 and 37,507 respectively in the previous year, showing increases of 71 per cent. in the case of primary vaccination and of 9.19 per cent. in the case of re-vaccination. Out of 54,101 villages in the Presidency 44,869 were visited by vaccinators.

Primary vaccination.

2. Out of the total of 595,883 primary vaccinations 532,755 or 89.41 per cent. were successful. In 46,104 cases the result was unknown. If these be excluded the percentage of successful cases comes to 96.9.

Re-vaccination.

3. The number of successful cases was 22,335, or 54.5 per cent.

Glycerinated lymph, and animal vaccination.

4. Glycerinated vaccine, which has been brought into general use throughout British Territory (except Sind), has given fairly good results. In the Western and Gujarát Registration Districts no animal lymph was used. In other districts calf-to-arm vaccination was in force on a small scale.

Expenditure.

5. The expenditure was Rs. 2,93,941, a decrease of Rs. 32,183, although expenditure under all heads but Provincial has increased. The decrease under that head is due to the difference in the pay drawn by Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and to the expenses of procuring lymph from the Vaccine Depôt, Belgaum, being excluded. The latter expense is now met from Local Funds.

7. Veterinary.

For details see Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1907-1908.

Cattle diseases.

1. There is a decline in the number of deaths from contagious diseases, the figures being 135 equines and 22,054 bovines against 210 and 26,947 last year. Rinderpest was responsible for 19,413 deaths against 25,416. It was prevalent in every district of the Presidency, but most severe in Kánara. The number of animals inoculated fell from 39,992 to 26,558, but the percentage of deaths among inoculated animals, 0.89 against 1.67, shows an improvement. Among other diseases, Anthrax accounted for 235 deaths; Black Quarter for 866; Haemorrhagic Septicæmia for 1,484, of which 1,235 were in Kaira; Foot and Mouth Disease for 72.

Twenty-eight animals affected with Glanders and 93 affected with Surra were destroyed. In Sind the total number of deaths from contagious diseases was 4 equines, 221 bovines and 11 others. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia caused 123 deaths and Anthrax 61. Two animals were destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

2. The number of dispensaries increased from 24 to 28, new itinerating dispensaries Veterinary Institutes being opened in Ahmednagar (1), Poona (1) and Kolaba (2). The total number of animals treated rose from 53,798 to 56,282. In Sind the number of dispensaries remained at 6. The total number of animals treated rose from 12,883 to 14,303.

3. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,13,357 in the Bombay Presidency, Financial results and Rs. 39,380 in Sind against Rs. 1,85,760 and Rs. 37,236, respectively, last year.

4. During the year 142 horses were admitted into the Lazaretto at Sewree against 197 Glanders and Farcy last year. Of these 31 were found to be suffering from Glanders and 73 from Surra. Department. Thirty-two were returned to their owners.

5. Five thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven horses and 67 donkeys were imported Imports. during the year. Four of the horses were found to be suffering from Glanders and destroyed.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1. Education.

For details see the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1907-1908 and the report of the Reformatory School at Yeráda for 1907, also tables under Education and Reformatory Schools, printed in Part VII of the Statistics of British India.

Number of institutions and pupils.

1. The total number of public educational institutions rose from 11,086 to 11,805 and the number of pupils from 646,777 to 677,147. Allowing for pupils unrecorded last year on account of plague, the net increase in attendance is 24,888. The number of private institutions was 2,809 against 2,881, and the number of pupils 72,244 against 73,770. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the population was 2.9. The number of pupils learning English has increased from 64,588 to 66,179.

Distribution of schools.

2. In British Districts, with an area of 123,070 square miles, 25,653 towns and inhabited villages, and an estimated population of 18,573,767, there were 8,570 public institutions with 526,886 pupils, and 2,124 private institutions with 47,686 pupils. The number of villages with schools increased from 7,254 to 7,421, while the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 17, as last year.

Distribution by race.

3. The number of Bráhmíns in public and private institutions increased from 104,965 to 107,525, the number of non-Bráhmíns from 427,515 to 453,545, and the number of Mahomedans from 144,405 to 146,514. All other classes show a slight falling off.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,06,43,089 to Rs. 1,13,42,532, expenditure from Provincial Funds being Rs. 44,90,110 against Rs. 43,07,947, from Local Funds Rs. 8,71,955 against Rs. 7,81,916, from Municipal Funds Rs. 7,07,526 against Rs. 5,88,674, from receipts of fees Rs. 21,81,036 against Rs. 20,11,713, and from all other sources Rs. 30,91,905 against Rs. 23,52,839. The increase under Municipal Funds is mainly due to the discontinuance of the Government grant to the Bombay Municipality. The increase under fees is not so large as it appears, owing to the fact that the fees from the Grant Medical College, Rs. 92,031, were, by an oversight, shown under Provincial Funds last year.

University.

5. Two new degrees, that of Bachelor of Engineering in its three branches, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical, and that of Bachelor of Agriculture, have been instituted, with appropriate courses of study for each of the examinations leading up to the degrees.

Arts Colleges.

6. The number of Arts Colleges rose from 10 to 11, but the attendance fell from 2,747 to 2,620. Two Colleges were managed by Government, 3 were maintained by Native States, and 5 were under private management, of which 4 were aided and 1 unaided. Thirty-one students out of 65 passed the M.A., 10 out of 15 the B.Sc., and 285 out of 473 the B.A. examination. The percentage of passes is much lower than last year. The total cost of the Arts Colleges was Rs. 4,79,059, of which Rs. 1,58,730 came from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 65,627 from Native States' Revenues, Rs. 46,085 from private sources and Rs. 1,81,767 from fees.

Professional Colleges.

7. The number of students in the Government Law College decreased from 496 to 401. Receipts from fees, however, increased by Rs. 1,555. 131 students passed the Second and 188 the First LL.B. examination. A decrease of 75 pupils in the College of Science is due to the transference of the Agricultural classes to the new College of Agriculture. Pupils in the workshop numbered 164. There were 33 successes in the L. C. E. examination. The Grant Medical College had 560 students against 679 last year. One student graduated as M. D., and 71 as L. M. & S. In Agriculture, there were 21 successful candidates in the final examination for the degree of L. Ag., while 31 passed the Second and 30 the First Examination.

Secondary education.
Results of examinations.

8. There was a decrease of 1,474 in the candidates for Matriculation, almost entirely due to a very marked falling off in the number of private students, of whom there were only 58 compared with 1,453 in 1906-1907. Out of a total of 4,585 candidates, 1,121 passed, the percentage of passes being 44.2 against 47.09 last year. There were 73 girl candidates of whom 41 passed. In the School Final Examination 305 were successful out of 776 examinees.

9. The number of High Schools increased from 136 to 138, and the attendance, from 34,377 to 35,634. There were 23 High Schools for girls with 2,563 pupils, against 22 with 2,535 pupils last year.

10. The number of Middle Schools increased by 11 to 392, and the number of pupils by 1,294 to 24,905.

11. The number of schools for Europeans was 46, a decrease of one, and the number of pupils 3,560, a decrease of 163. Non-Europeans numbered 336, or 8 per cent. English-teaching schools, in which the non-European element is 89 per cent., increased by one to 39.

12. The total expenditure on Secondary Schools rose from Rs. 23,01,709 to Rs. 23,87,944.

13. The number of Primary Schools for boys rose from 9,485 to 9,662, and the number of pupils from 516,719 to 542,121. About 20 per cent. of the increase in the number of pupils is due to a smaller number of schools having been closed on account of plague at the end of the year. Local Board Primary Schools for boys numbered 4,970, 54 more than last year, while the number of pupils increased by nearly 17,000 to 267,050. The number of Municipal Primary Schools for boys fell from 670 to 665, but the attendance increased from 75,837 to 81,254. The number of Primary Schools for boys in Native States was 2,132 with 1,14,233 pupils, against 2,089 with 1,12,380 pupils last year. The number of Aided Primary Schools for boys and the number of pupils attending them have increased from 1,678 to 1,761 and from 70,574 to 72,255 respectively. Primary Schools for girls numbered 1,036, an increase of 29, the attendance being 65,419 against 62,910. There were 128 Night Schools, with an attendance of 3,004. Of the private institutions mentioned in paragraph 1, all except 115 were elementary schools.

14. The total expenditure on (public) Primary Schools rose from Rs. 42,94,435 to Rs. 44,67,610.

15. There were 5,848 candidates for the Vernacular Final Examination against 4,155 last year. 2,953 passed against 1,975. The increase is important because it means a larger supply of qualified teachers.

16. In the 8 Training Schools for Masters there were 1,199 students compared with 1,103 last year, and in the 13 Training Schools for Mistresses there were 368 students, compared with 223 last year. The total cost of all Training Schools was Rs. 2,47,790 against Rs. 2,38,236.

17. The number of students at the School of Art was 365, one less than last year. A new Architectural Class has been opened, in which there were 16 pupils. Out of 361 candidates for the 3rd Grade Drawin Examination 316 passed, out of 1,445 for the 2nd Grade 923 passed, and out of 4,304 for the 1st Grade 2,653 passed. The percentage of successes shows a marked increase. The number of Drawing Teachers' Certificates awarded was 34. The average daily attendance in the 3 Government Medical Schools dropped from 277 to 273, but the number of successes in the Final Examination was 78 against 64. The Bombay Veterinary College had 107 pupils compared with 111 in 1906-1907. 23 out of 29 candidates received the College Diploma. The Agricultural College, now separated from the College of Science and affiliated to the Bombay University as a separate College had 108 students against 95 in the year before. The revised curriculum commenced from June 1st 1908. The examination results are given in paragraph 7. The number of Technical and Industrial Schools increased by one to 32, but the attendance fell from 2,030 to 1,943. Government have made a yearly grant of Rs. 12,000 in aid of certain experiments in weaving at Nagar. In the Southern Division carpentry classes have been attached, as an experiment, to 19 Local Board Schools. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, had 387 pupils on the rolls. There were 207 candidates for admission, of whom 95 passed the entrance test. Out of the grant for Technical Education Government contributed Rs. 64,180 to this institution.

18. The total number of Mahomedan pupils under public instruction increased from 105,857 to 109,932. Of these 105 are in Arts Colleges, 38 in Professional Colleges, 4,049 in Secondary Schools, 105,040 in Primary Schools, and 700 in Special Schools, including 177 in Training Schools. In Koran Schools and other private institutions there were 36,582 Mahomedans against 38,548 last year.

19. In the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, there were 41 Kumars on the rolls, an increase of two. The Mahomedan Kumars do well, but their number is declining. Ninety-one sons of Girásias and Talukdars are being educated in the Special Schools at Gondal and Wadhwan, and there are 723 in the Ordinary Primary Schools under the Agency. 658 children of Talukdars, including 136 girls, attended schools in the Ahmedabad District. The Rewa Kantha Talukdari School has been moved from Wajiria to Godhra, where it will be directly under the supervision of the Political Agent.

20. There were 2,219 children belonging to aboriginal tribes being educated in the Central Division, 339 in the Southern Division, and 11,760 in the Northern Division, including those in Native States. These figures show a slight improvement. The 10 schools in the Hur Settlements in Sind have now 411 pupils, and show excellent progress. The number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes at school was 9,033, 3,412, and 3,858 in the Central,

Southern and Northern Divisions respectively, in each case a small increase compared with last year. Progress in the education of these tribes and classes must be slow, in spite of special schools, scholarships, and stipends, until qualified low caste teachers are available in sufficient numbers.

Effects of plague on education.

21. In the whole Presidency, including Sind and Káthiáwár, 139 teachers, 3,774 pupils, and 13 servants died of plague. Last year the total mortality was 2,593.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Numbers.

1. At the beginning of the year there were 166 boys in the school. 32 were discharged and 43 or, excluding one who was sent back to Bombay, 42 admitted. 4 boys who were out on license escaped and 3 are still at large. Out of the total of 174 in the school at the end of the year 35 were under 12. 28 had been convicted of theft, 12 of counterfeiting coins, and one of murder. 12 of the new admissions were habituals.

Conduct, etc.

2. The number of offences decreased from 13 to 10. Out of the 32 boys discharged in the year, 6 are following the trades learnt in the school; and out of 90 discharged in the past 3 years, 20 are known to be occupied in trades learnt in the school and 35 in other industries.

Licenses.

3. There was a total of 59 boys out on license during the year. 10 were released. 6 were returned for unsuitability, 2 for bad conduct, 1 owing to illness. 4 escaped.

Health.

4. There was a great improvement in the health of the inmates, and the number of patients in hospital declined from 91 to 26.

School industries.

5. Carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting, varnishing, book-binding and agriculture were taught as usual. The net profits amounted to Rs. 1,533 against Rs. 1,647 last year.

Education.

6. The results of the examinations both in Maráthi and Gujaráti were excellent.

Expenditure.

7. The cost to Government was Rs. 17,117 against Rs. 15,491 last year.

2. Literature and the Press.

1.—BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The total number of publications registered during the year under report was 1,138, which compared with 1,695 registered last year shows a decrease of 557 publications. Of the 1,138 publications 824 were books and 314 issues of periodicals. Of the 824 books 77 were written in English, 253 in Gujaráti, 29 in Hindi, 18 in Kanarese, 179 in Maráthi, 26 in Sindhi, 31 in Urdu, 53 in classical languages and 25 in various dialects, while 133 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual. There were 253 religious publications and 179 classed as poetry. Scientific works numbered 48, and works of fiction 61. All subjects but politics and law show a decrease compared with last year, and there were few publications of much merit or interest. The diminished literary output and the dearth of really serious work are due to the entire immersion of educated men in political agitation and discussion.

2.—NEWSPAPERS.

General.

1. At the end of the year there were 163 newspapers and 12 periodicals extant, against 162 and 11 respectively at the same period last year. 31 newspapers and periodicals were newly started, while 29 ceased to exist. Out of the total of 175, 52 were published in Bombay, 23 in the Northern Division, 43 in the Central Division, 25 in the Southern Division, 16 in Sind, and 16 in the Native States. 79 were conducted by Bráhmíns, 50 by other Hindus, 21 by Pársis, 16 by Mussalmáns, and 9 by Christians. There was a marked increase in the circulation of two extremist papers, the *Hindu Punch* and the *Bhátá*, and smaller increases in the case of the *Gujaráti*, *Gujaráti Punch*, (both anti-government), *Jám-e-Jamáhed*, and *Al-Haq*. The *Bombay Punch Bahádur*, (anti-government) and the *Rást Góftár* (loyal) declined in popularity.

Tone of the Native Press.

2. The year was noteworthy for a decided increase in rancour and animosity against British rule on the part of a large section of the Native Press. The measures of repression forced on Government by the disturbances in Eastern Bengal and the Punjáb elicited the most reckless criticism; and the seditious terms in which the ideal of "Swaráj" and the supposed means of attaining it were advocated by the Extremist organs produced their inevitable sequel in the prosecution of the editors of the *Hind Swarajya* and the *Vihári*, and a series of other prosecutions which fall beyond the period of this review.

References to particular events.

3. Although a few measures of Lord Minto's government, notably the deportation of Lajpatraí and Ajit Singh and the Seditious Meetings Bill, were attacked with greater or less bitterness by almost all sections of the Native Press, there was no change in the general attitude of loyal appreciation towards His Excellency's administration. In particular His Excellency's policy with regard to education and plague, and his veto of the Punjáb Colonisation Bill, evoked grateful acknowledgment. The news of Lord Lamington's resignation was received with universal regret, and an ungrudging tribute of praise was paid to his

liberal-minded statesmanship and genuine sympathy with the people. The attitude of the Native Press towards the Honourable Mr. Muir Mackenzie during the period of his acting Governorship, was on the whole friendly and appreciative. The appointment of Sir George Clarke as Governor was welcomed by most of the Native papers, and cordial greetings were tendered to him on his arrival in Bombay. A very favourable impression was made by His Excellency's earliest public utterances, which the subsequent development of his policy has intensified. His Majesty the Amir's movements during his stay in India were followed with close interest, perhaps the more so because the non-political character of the visit was questioned in some quarters. The scheme of Council reforms outlined in the Government of India's Circular was viewed by the Native Papers as a body with strong disappointment and disfavour. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation was likewise regarded with suspicion, if not open hostility. But it was the political situation in the Punjab and Bengal, and the measures taken to meet it, which called forth the most violent outbursts. Government was accused of introducing Russian methods of repression and of deliberately fomenting dissensions between Hindus and Mahomedans. The appointment of Natives of India to the India Council was hailed with delight but the majority of the papers took objection to the persons selected. Comments on the Budget were in the main favourable. With regard to plague, His Majesty the King-Emperor's gracious message of sympathy was gratefully acknowledged, and the personal appeal made to the editors by His Excellency Sir George Clarke was regarded as an "honest and business-like" attempt to put His Majesty's sympathy into practical shape. The educational policy of Government was criticised, but on the whole without rancour, though the Risley circular was fiercely attacked. Among Legislative measures, the Presidency Banks Act, and the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, were received with approval. On the other hand the Bills to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act and the Bombay Tramways Act were impugned on various grounds, and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Bill aroused a fierce storm of denunciation. The Factory Labour Commission, the Congress, the grievances of Indians in the Transvaal, the Excise policy of Government, and the inexhaustible topics of *swadeshi* and boycott, may be mentioned among other subjects engaging attention during the year.

Literary Societies.

See—

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3. Arts and Sciences.

1. The museum was open to the public on 314 days during the year. The total number of visitors was 872,423, and the daily average 2,773, compared with 830,648 and 2,654 respectively last year. The Victoria and Albert Museum.

2. The number of visitors increased from 58,722 to 63,535. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,335 and expenditure to Rs. 1,167. Victoria Museum, Karachi.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN INDIA.

* The Superintendent's tour, which was interrupted by three months' leave, comprised Ahmedabad, visited in connection with the conservation work proceeding there; Surat, where the great hoard of Nahapána's coins was examined; Khed-Brahma, in I'dar territory, the site of an old temple of Brahma; and Násik, Sálsette and Junnar, where excavations are being carried out on the sites specified by Government. Short visits were also made to Gwálior and Bassein. The Assistant Superintendent's tour was confined to Rájputána, where material is still being gathered for the Lists of Remains. Two hundred photographs were taken during the year, and eighty-four inscriptions copied. The outlay on conservation amounted to Rs. 29,573, the principal items being repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta, to the harem and palace at Sarkhej in the Ahmedabad District, to the Kalgudi temple at Degaon in the Belgaum District, and to the ancient buildings at Bijápur, which absorbed an expenditure of nearly Rs. 14,000.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

1.—ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1. During the year there were three retirements, two deaths and two appointments, leaving the total strength of the establishment at 23. The Right Reverend Walter Ruthven Pym, Bishop of Bombay, died on 2nd March 1903, and the vacancy remained unfilled at the end of the official year.

2. The following places were visited in the order named:—Mahābleshwar, Pānchgani, Poona, Ahmednagar, Manmād, Kirkee, Baroda, Mount Abu, Ahmedabad, Koregao, Miri and Parel. Bishop's Tour.

3. There were 313 confirmations and 2 ordinations.

Confirmations and ordinations.

2.—ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Chaplains on the permanent establishment were posted at Bombay, Poona, Kirkee and Karāchi; and acting Chaplains at Mhow, Quetta, Belgaum, Rajkot and Aden. Visits were made to Deolāli, Purandhar, Khandāla, Ahmednagar, Neemuch and Hyderabad (Sind).

2. Stationery.

Purchases of English stores from England amounted to Rs. 1,16,719 and purchases in India to Rs. 92,912. Including the balance in stock, the total value of English stores received was Rs. 3,28,291. Purchases of Indian stores amounted to Rs. 5,97,774, and including balance in stock the total value of such stores was Rs. 6,75,658. The total issues were Rs. 7,84,132, of which Rs. 1,97,149 were Imperial, and Rs. 5,58,737 Provincial and Local. The balance at the end of the year was valued at Rs. 2,19,847. The value of country paper purchased increased from Rs. 3,67,506 to Rs. 5,10,231 and the value of English stores purchased locally from Rs. 67,373 to Rs. 92,912.

3. General Miscellaneous.

1.—GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 4,33,453 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,47,468, leaving a net profit of Rs. 85,985, against Rs. 1,49,650 last year. The decrease in the net profits was due to the transfer of Stock Forms to Yerāvda Press, and to an increase in expenditure occasioned largely by the alteration in piece-work rates and the rise in prices of materials.

2.—GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCO OFFICE, POONA.

The Department is still under the control of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records. The work turned out during the year realized approximately Rs. 1,32,507 at a total cost of Rs. 90,256, leaving a profit of Rs. 42,251 compared with Rs. 37,891 last year.

The Department having been reorganized, in accordance with Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4140, dated 22nd October 1907, is working on improved methods and is in a flourishing condition.